

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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## PLO'S SAYIL IN KUWAIT ON POSSIBLE MEDIATION ROLE IN IRAN

ID080830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 9 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Kuwait--A high-ranking military official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) arrived here last night amid reports that he was on his way to Tehran to mediate with the Government of Iran for the release of the 60 American hostages detained at their country's embassy in the Iranian capital.

But the official, Brigadier Sa'd Sayil, denied these reports and dismissed the possibility of the PLO's mediation for the release of the American hostages detained since last Sunday by Iranian students, who are demanding the handing over of the deposed shah, who is being treated in the United States for cancer.

Brigadier Sayil, who is head of the military operations room of the Palestinian resistance, told reporters that his visit was confined, so far, to Kuwait, but he does not rule out the possibility of going to Tehran after his visit here--a visit whose purpose and duration have not been made public.

Brigadier Sayil said that the PLO "cannot" mediate in the hostages operation because the main condition for a mediation is that such a request must come from both parties.

The PLO has close relations with the Islamic revolution of Iran, which overthrew the monarchical regime last February. But the United States refuses to recognize it or make any contacts with it so long as it does not recognize Israel's right to existence. Brigadier Sayil said that should he visit Iran, then this will be within the framework of "consultations between the Iranian and the Palestinian revolutions."

Leaves for Tehran

JN080811 Badhdad INA in Arabic 0758 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 8 November--Chief of the Palestinian revolution forces military operations Brig Sa'd Sayil left Kuwait for Tehran today with a message for Khomeyni from Yasir 'Arafat. Brigadier Sayil had arrived in Kuwait late last night from Beirut en route to Tehran.

Brigadier Sayil denied in a statement that the PLO was mediating between Iran and the United States concerning the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He said: We cannot undertake such mediation, for its main condition would be for both sides to request it, of the mediator.

## PLO OFFICIAL SOURCE ON BASIS OF ANY MOVE WITH IRAN

JN080641 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A responsible source in the Revolution Command has made the following statement: Any move that might be made by the Palestinian revolution derives, first and foremost, from its close relations with the Iranian people's revolution and with their wise and courageous leader, His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, because the bond between the two revolutions is a relationship of common destiny.

Proceeding from this premise, which we take as our first consideration, any move by us is governed by the interests and future of the heroic fraternal Iranian people.

We are fully aware of the pressures being brought to bear against the Iranian people and their blessed revolution. For this reason, our movement has always been in support of the Iranian brothers. This will continue to remain our objective, in addition to other humane objectives, which we consider to be concomitant with the faithful revolutionary spirit, by means that serve the interests and future of the fraternal Iranian people.

'ARAFAT SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

JN071851 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR president, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the glorious socialist revolution.

In the cable, brother Abu 'Ammar said: On the occasion of the anniversary of the great October Revolution, I have the pleasure of extending my sincerest congratulations to you personally and to the Soviet people, congratulations which express the depth of the strong friendship linking the homeland of socialism under your leadership and the struggling Palestinian people.

The victory of the Great October Revolution, which was led by the founder of the first socialist state in the world, Vladimir Lenin, was an historic turning point in the lives of humanity. Your socialist state, which you are leading in the steps of the great Lenin, is truly a creator of miracles, since it defeated Nazism and fascism and is the loyal supporter of the oppressed and subservient peoples.

By your support, backing and principled solidarity with the national liberation movements and the Third World countries, colonialism as a world system of exploitation [words indistinct] helps peoples to build their lives and achieve liberation and independence.

Today, our people, who are inflamed by their battle for liberty and a national entity, do not forget that your friendly country under your wise leadership was the first to express solidarity with and firm support for the Palestinian people against all imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots aimed at liquidating our revolution and exterminating our people.

Our people, who remain steadfast in their confrontation of the Zionist war of extermination and U.S. plots, are confident that their just struggle to determine their fate, establish their independent state and return to their homeland will always have the support and backing of the homeland of socialism: our friend, the Soviet Union.

Allow me to take this opportunity to congratulate you for all the successes you are achieving in consolidating socialism in your country. Allow us to extend our deepest and sincerest comradely wishes to the Palestinian peoples' friend: our dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. Allow us to extend our sincerest congratulations to the Soviet people and the Soviet Communist Party.

TEXT OF 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW TO PARIS MAGAZINE

ID071231 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 5-11 Nov 79 pp 22-26 ID

[Interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Marwan Hamadah, Ilyas ad-Diri and Nihad al-Mashnuq; presumably on 3 Nov, place not given]

[Text] Question: Prime Minister al-Huss says that talks are in progress with the resistance command in order to draw up a joint Lebanese-Palestinian formula. How is this formula visualized and what is its concept?

Answer: There is no doubt that relations between us and the Lebanese authorities are good and based on mutual understanding. These relations are governed by basic considerations which we always take into account. First of all is the revolution's concern for Lebanon's security, stability, integrity and safety. The second is that the PLO is fully committed to the Riyadh and Cairo agreements between itself and the Lebanese authorities. Proceeding from these, our relations with the Lebanese authorities since the agreements have not met with any problems. We are always anxious to keep these relations normal and good and governed by the agreements I have referred to. Moreover, these relations are influenced by the Lebanese authorities' good will toward the Palestinian revolution.

For our part we gave all possible facilities, when the Lebanese Army entered the eastern, central and western sectors of the south. In the meantime, Israel and its secessionist allies in the south have done and continue to do the opposite.

Question: But Prime Minister al-Huss says of the agreements that it is no longer a matter of words but of applying them on the ground. The character of the land in the south has changed.

Answer: How can the geography have changed when no earthquake or volcanic explosion has occurred in the south? Israeli shells have been unable to change the land, the inhabitants or the fighters. But if the purpose of this is to say that the aim of Israeli attacks is to bring about a political change in Lebanon we will not allow this to happen, either locally, nationally or in the Arab field. Israel's basic aim is to introduce a political factor into the Lebanese game. This is something that we will not accept; nor would the Lebanese or any honorable Arab.

Question: What would be your attitude if the Lebanese authorities asked for amendments or changes to the 1969 agreements?

Answer: Am I to understand that this question comes from an official?

Question: No, it is just a supposition.

Answer: Then I have no answer.

Question: Prime Minister al-Huss also says that while the southerner is liable to lose his security and material and moral stability, the Palestinian has nothing to lose. The situation has now been reversed.

Answer: This is not correct, because the Israeli shells first hit Palestinian camps. The aggression has recently been shifted against Lebanese towns and villages. The Palestinian revolution stands with the heroes of the "Lebanese National and Nationalist Movement." It alone is shouldering, on behalf of the Arab nation, the burden of the Israeli military weight which is being thrown against Lebanon in the belief that it is a weak link in confronting the Camp David conspiracy against the Arab area. Events have proved the opposite of the U.S.-Israeli view, because Palestinian and Lebanese steadfastness has remained unaffected despite the heavy losses suffered by the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Question: This does not prevent it being said clearly that the southern Lebanese has replaced the Palestinian as the victim.

Answer: The Lebanese has stood in the same trench as the Palestinian against the same enemy and is now suffering what the Palestinian has been suffering. He [the Lebanese southerner] has not replaced me; I have not gone back to my country, nor has Israel stopped pursuing me. Israel's pursuit of the Palestinians in Lebanon is part of its pursuit of them everywhere--from Verdun [street in Beirut], where it murdered Abu Hasan Salamah, to the occupied territories and to France, where it killed Zuhayr Muhsin.

This is an Israeli fallacy; the Lebanese has not replaced the Palestinian, but has stood with him in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli plot in the south. This allegation is an Israeli crime which Israel is trying to propagate in the Arab information media.

Question: How can we present the implementation of this plot, which has become an established fact?

Answer: The question is not up to me. I am fighting in defense of our Arab nation in the south. The question should be put to the Arab nation. For this reason, the PLO has addressed an appeal to the Arab nation and a similar appeal to the world conscience to bear the responsibility of the attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the south. If an Arab summit conference is held, we will present a plan for enhancing Lebanese and Palestinian steadfastness and for bolstering this steadfastness against the Camp David triumvirate's plan. If what is happening in the south must be discussed, it should be discussed on the basis of this concept. It is true that there is pressure on this weak link, but there is also Israeli pressure on our people to accept the so-called "self-rule." Methods ranging from murder, imprisonment, establishment of settlements, transformation of landmarks, expulsion from home, blowing up of houses to besieging of villages are employed in this pressure. Israel has even gone as far as seizing water resources. All this, however, has produced no result and has had no effect on our people's steadfastness. U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss, appointed Camp David sponsor by Carter, said that he did not find a single Palestinian who would accept autonomy and that nothing could be achieved by going over the head of the PLO.

It is regrettable that the question has come from an acute angle in the form of what is happening in the Arab area, as far as I am concerned. I have a strategic picture of all that is happening in the area. [paragraph continues]

[Answer continues] The most important feature in this picture is the breakdown that has occurred in the Arab area following as-Sadat's visit to Israel, the great fame he claimed as a hero of peace and his competition with Hollywood stars in appearing on television and movie screens. When I spoke of the sweeping current we represented at the "steadfastness and confrontation" summit in Damascus, I found many scoffing at what I said. The second phase after the Jerusalem visit was when the U.S. President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, said: "By ~~by~~ PLO."

The third phase was when one-third of the Israeli Army was rushed to the south [of Lebanon] to implement the decision adopted by the Knesset on 13 March 1978 to annihilate the leaders of the PLO, its military forces and its representatives abroad. The result was a military defeat for the Israeli Army. That was the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict that Israel asked for a cease-fire. When General Erskine and Waldheim's assistant Jonah came to me at the Military Command, I agreed [to the cease-fire] provided they announced the request for a cease-fire to the world. That same evening, the UN secretary general announced Israel's request for a cease-fire.

They [not further identified] then said: After the Damascus conference we met and called for strategic differentiation. That was the most important thing our nation has ever called for--to differentiate between friends and foes. After that the Arabs called for a summit conference. During that phase as-Sadat was sure that the Arabs would not meet. The miracle was that we did meet in Baghdad without the Egyptian ruler. The Baghdad summit turned out to be one of the most important summit conferences militarily, financially, politically and economically.

Then the conference of Arab foreign and finance ministers met despite all the pressures the United States employed to prevent the convening of a conference for the implementation of the summit resolutions. One such pressure was Brzezinski's abortive visit to the area. That executive conference constituted a turning point in the course of the Arab struggle because it took the form of a battle of wills between us and the United States. When all these U.S. attempts failed, the Washington administration resorted to a multipurpose counterattack. It rushed the 7th Fleet from the Philippines to the Gulf and began demonstrating military units whose task was to occupy the oilfields. We regarded these demonstrations as tantamount to a declaration of war because the threat to use force is a kind of war in military science.

When they discovered that nothing could be achieved by this move, they turned to exerting pressure on Jordan to make it join Camp David, but they failed. Consequently, they concentrated their attack on our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to make them accept the comedy of the so-called autonomy. They failed there too. This was followed by another concentrated attack on us in our militarily weak link in southern Lebanon, but they could not impair our steadfastness. However, they succeeded in fomenting problems between Syria and Iraq and within each one of these two states separately. They also moved Egyptian forces up to the border with Libya and stirred up the dispute between Morocco and Algeria.

[Answer continues] This is my strategic picture of the situation in the area. Anything else would be tangential. From my position on southern Lebanon and in the occupied territories, I am not defending the revolution or the Palestinian people but my Arab nation. We are now on the threshold of an Arab summit which must take into consideration the dimensions of this picture and not deal with only parts of the onslaught. For this reason I urged reinforcing this front and not submitting to the plan.

Question: What is the content of the plan you will be submitting to the Arab summit?

Answer: I say that the snake must be struck on the head--that is, U.S. interests in the area--so that the American people will feel that their interests are in danger. I do not understand the logic of denying the United States' direct relationship at a time when the United States is giving arms, funds and political and military support to Israel. Israel's arrogance stems from the U.S. military support. I only have to refer to enemy Defense Minister Weizman's statement: "We, a small state which is receiving all this support from the United States, cannot say no to it."

Is it logical that the United States should have the right to use economic means--one of its weapons--against China, Cuba and a number of other countries of the world while we, the "victim" Arabs, should not have the right to use our weapons? It is not only I who says this: U.S. presidential candidate Connally said it too. This means that what I am calling for and insisting upon has begun bearing fruit inside the United States.

In my humble position as leader of the PLO and commander in chief of the revolution forces and a party to the Arab decision on the central issue of the Middle East crisis, I see the picture as I have depicted it. As for southern Lebanon, it is one of the issues put before our Arab nation in the light of the comprehensive strategy.

Question: The revolution's role in the Arab political and military strategy is confined to an acute area, which is southern Lebanon. If Lebanon should speak up and tell the Arabs that it cannot alone uphold the revolution, what would your decision be?

Answer: I object to the phrase that it cannot uphold the revolution, because the revolution is not the burden. The burden is the imperialist Zionist-American plan which emerged after Camp David and which seeks to introduce one Arab country after another into the Camp David circles. This is similar to what happened in 1949 when pressure led to Egypt's acceptance of the joint truce and was followed by pressure on Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to bring them into the circle of the truce agreements in Rhodes.

With the help of Western imperialism, the Zionist plan at that time selected Palestine for the first blow. The present plan views Lebanon as the weak point in the Arab defenses, so Lebanon was chosen as a second target.

Has it been decided to succumb to this plan which aims at devouring Lebanon as Palestine was devoured? This question should be answered by every Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab.

Question: What in practice is the Arab states' position regarding this plan?

Answer: I see the Arab role in the light of the two militarily unequal battles the Syrian Air Force has fought with the Israeli Air Force at a time when international considerations prevent the entry of the Syrians in all their forces into Lebanon and also in the light of my warning of the battle which aimed at al-'Ayshiyah and Jazzin and which meant a clash with the Syrian forces.

I will now answer the question on Lebanese-Palestinian coordination before the summit by saying: There must be Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian coordination because these forces are basically concerned and present on the ground, where things are happening.

Question: What is the Arab summit required to do for the sake of Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian steadfastness?

Answer: Before I reply, I would like to ask: What is the Arab decision? Is it capitulation or steadfastness? If the Arab decision is capitulation, then whatever I might say would be worthless. As far as I am concerned, my decision is to stand fast and fight until victory is achieved. We have recruited our children and clubs and we wish we could recruit even the fetus in its mother's womb. But if this nation wants to stand fast, then I would recall Churchill's words when he said: "What remains is blood, sweat and tears." With these words he changed the course of World War II with a handful of airmen. I would also recall de Gaulle's decision when he told Petain: "You are a traitor." The French marshal died as a traitor and Gaullism triumphed. The decision proposed to our Arab nation is to stand fast or surrender. Anyone who does not recall history cannot achieve victory. I see victory before me.

Question: Do you believe that the Lebanese authorities have the same view?

Answer: I at least respect the patriotism of President Sarkis, who represents "Shi'habism," which is one of the living beacons of Arabism. I also respect Prime Minister al-Huss, who represents this genuine Arab trend. I have heard Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-'Asad say a few words in this vein which pleased me.

These are the three leaders. I respect their stand in the face of the difficult and serious trends in Lebanon because the plan is not local but international. There is a Koranic verse which says: "Urge the believers to fight. Thou art held responsible only for thyself." By God, I shall fight even if with only one rifle because I am fighting with two miracles one of which is the heroic Lebanese people whose land Israel has occupied and among whom it could not find a single Lebanese who would cooperate with it. Sa'id Haddad does not sleep in Al-Qulay'ah but in An-Nahariyah because the people of Al-Qulay'ah are not happy about his role.

Question: Although Israel found nobody in the south to cooperate with it, it did find President as-Sadat. It has also found some people in Lebanon to collaborate with it.

Answer: Although Nazism found a collaborator in Petain, France was not defeated. There is a problem in Egypt now because people are refusing to rent their buildings to the Israeli Embassy. The decision is up to the Arab nation.

We have seen how we defeated colonialism and imperialism in Iran. We have entered as spectators and analysts into the most important U.S. spy centers in Iran.

[Answer continues] I do not look at the situation from this narrow angle. One of the objectives of the plan is to corner me in southern Lebanon. For this reason immediately after the war I went to the Kuwaiti Embassy to meet with Piere al-Jumayyil and his son, but because of foreign pressure they claimed that the meeting was an accident. I did not go by accident. You can ask the Kuwaiti ambassador.

Why did I go? Because in the summer of 1974 President Tito told me that he had met with Kissinger 3 days before I met him and that Kissinger told him that the Rabat resolutions had upset the formula in the Middle East. President Tito warned me that there would be a counterattack in the Middle East. Two days later [Lebanese deputy] Sa'id Ma'ruf was assassinated and the war began. Some 47,000 Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs have fallen and 120,000 have been wounded. All my actions therefore are aimed at foiling this conspiracy.

Question: Do you believe that it is over?

Answer: No, but it has been blunted. No conspiracy of such magnitude can end overnight. Its effects will remain. Are we determined to eradicate its effects? We as Palestinians have declared at our conferences that we wish to eradicate its effects. The other parties are now required to do the same.

Question: The implication of what you say is that the southerners have no problem except to stand fast. Do you believe this?

Answer: There is no doubt that the southerners have other problems, as they have suffered more than anybody else. Even the United States is using the south as a field for testing its new weapons. It is the right of the steadfast southern people to ask the Arab nation not only for prayers but also for some material help. Let those who said that they want to rebuild An-Nabatiyah please come forward and do so. Salah ad-Din once said: "I do not want your prayers, I want your swords."

Question: How do you view the Lebanese Army's entry into southern Lebanon?

Answer: I am in favor of the Lebanese Army entering every inch of Lebanese territory and establishing its legitimate sovereignty on it. I am the first to obey and the last to disobey, because I am only a temporary guest in Lebanon until such time as I return to my land. I do not want rehabilitation. Anyone who stands against the revolution in the south and wants to prevent us from continuing our struggle aims at rehabilitating us. We consider rehabilitation a betrayal of our cause and a U.S.-Zionist conspiracy against our people. By God, I will not, nor will any Palestinian, exchange a rock from Jerusalem for all the soil of the world.

Question: But the Fatah movement Central Committee statement has called for support for the "Nationalist Movements'" stand toward the army's entry into the south, including Sa'id Haddad's area.

Answer: We did not support the stand of the "Nationalist Movement" but said that we take into consideration the attitude of our brothers in "the National and Nationalist Movement."

Question: Why do you particularly support this stand while the Supreme Shi'ite Council, Walid Junblatt and other politicians are calling for the army's entry into the south?

Answer: First, "the National and Nationalist Movement" and the Palestinian resistance are members of a joint front of which I am the head. I am not a dictator and my decision is the result of the front's decision. We fought together in defense of the south in the 8-day war and the war of attrition. With regard to the other forces, I appreciate their stands and I have had discussions with them.

With regard to the border strip, let me remind you of something. When we were asked to facilitate the army's entry into the south through Kawkaba, we agreed. They said that the battalion would enter Marj 'Uyun. But Sa'd Haddad stopped it on behalf of Israel, which could not openly oppose or strike at the Lebanese Army. I would like to ask here: Can Sa'd Haddad resist the pressure of the Lebanese Army if it really wants to enter the south? Israel claims that it is hitting me with planes and guns preemptively and in response to attacks by the Palestinian revolution. When the Lebanese State wanted to send another army force to the western and central sector they [not specified] suggested the use of helicopters to transport the troops. But I refused and told them: This is your territory and you must be free to move as you wish. A 556-strong military unit was moved in, but Israel objected and requested that 56 be sent back because the agreement with the United Nations was for 500 men.

We were surprised when the Foreign Ministry sent a letter to Dr Waldheim when General Erskine and his forces began to take their positions in the south saying that Sa'd Haddad is an integral part of the Lebanese Army. This was a strategic diplomatic error that embarrassed the UN forces and prevented them from advancing toward the border strip on the grounds that Sa'd Haddad was part of the Lebanese Army and therefore the army was in control of the strip.

Question: What happened with regard to the army's entry into the south from the Palestinian side?

Answer: The army entered twice and nobody stopped it. I did not send back the 56 soldiers. I have no objection even if they want to increase the number to 5,000. Last month an army patrol reached An-Nabatiyah but nobody stopped it. Ask [Lebanese Army commander] General Khuri about our relations with the army in the south. In the south we eat together and receive treatment in the same hospitals. Why therefore kick up a fuss about our attitude when it is Israel which is turning the army back and preventing it from entering?

Question: Let us move on to the Arab situation because the story of the south is unfathomable.

Answer: The situation in the south is not an unfathomable story; it is only a complicated situation. We stand at a major turning point in our history. In this light I would like to put a question to our Arab nation: If it had been 'Abd an-Nasir who had achieved the 1973 Arab victory against Israel and then the blessed Iranian revolution had erupted, what would have been the result politically in the Arab area?

[Answer continues] In other words, if As-Sadat had seized the opportunity of the Iranian revolution, what would have been the result? Instead he has adopted a hostile attitude toward the Iranian revolution. In 1956 John Foster Dulles visited the area and was asked about the Palestinian people. He replied: "It is their misfortune that they have been trampled underfoot. The Palestinian problem will die when the generation that knows Palestine dies." I would like to answer here that Dalal al-Mughrabi, who led the Haifa-Tel Aviv operation and was the one to command the first Arab patrol to reach the occupied coast and thus force the Israeli occupation forces to impose a curfew along the coast-- I would tell John Foster Dulles and those who think like him that Dalal al-Mughrabi was born outside Palestine and that she was only 20 years old when she led the operation. The people whom John Foster Dulles said had been trampled underfoot are leading the greatest revolution in contemporary history. The Palestinians have in practice held aloft the standard of world revolution after Vietnam. This revolution is known as the landless "magic carpet revolution."

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, it cannot be landless.

Answer: We have no fixed land. There are some who recall Mao Zedong's Long March, but our march to Jerusalem, Gaza, Haifa, northern Palestine, the Negev, the Dead Sea, Amman, Jarash, 'Ajlun, the Golan, Fatahland, southern Lebanon, As-Sukhnah and Sinai is no less long than the Chinese people's Long March. The battles that we fought in the 1973 war and in the Lebanese war in 1975 and 1976 with the tragedies they involved are more than a long march than I, my soldiers, comrades and every Arab struggler have undertaken. In a few week's time our revolution marks its 13th anniversary. Is this not a long march?

Question: Has a great distance been traveled and is there just a short way to go?

Answer: Of course. I can see victory as clearly as I can see you. I might not take part in it, but my people will triumph and will achieve their national demands.

Question: What in practice are your demands and what does the Palestinian revolution want?

Answer: We are democrats and are proud of the democracy of our revolution. But our democracy is the most difficult in the world because it is a democracy of revolution and guns and not of diplomacy. Our National Council said that the Palestinian revolution's aim is to establish an independent Palestinian state on any part of Palestinian territory liberated or from which Israel withdraws.

Question: Therefore, the Palestinian revolution will accept any part [of Palestine] to establish its state there?

Answer: As a PLO chairman elected by the Palestinian National Council [PNC] I would say that the Palestinian state will be established on any part that is liberated or from which Israel withdraws. When I said something similar some time ago, some of the hired newspapers in the Gulf attacked me. It is as if these mercenaries want to liberate Palestine [from the Jordan River] to the sea or as if the money that they are squandering is being paid to us for bullets so that we will reach the sea. I would like to ask here: Have I stopped anybody in the Arab area from reaching the sea? All I want is for them to stand with me so that at least An-Nabatiyah will not fall.

Question: Therefore, the crux of the matter is whether there is or is not an Arab stand or whether there is only a Lebanese-Palestinian stand?

Answer: No, this is an Arab stand. My strategic view is the basis. When nations suffer a setback there are always a few that hold the banner aloft. This is similar to what happened at Marathon. The Spartan soldiers defended the pass until the Greek crowds came and gave them the necessary support. Thus we are holding the pass until our Arab nation joins us. I would like here to ask about the reason for our victory against the Israeli army in the 8-day war [in southern Lebanon]. Some people--and only 24 hours after the battle started--wanted to dictate many things to me, thinking that I was finished. I scornfully asked them to wait until I had gathered the bodies of the dead. What happened then was that I was the one who dictated the terms, not Begin or Weizman, who had then returned from Cairo in order to claim his share of the victory. He called the journalists together at 0800 on the morning following the night's battle and told them that everything was finished and only a few pockets remained to be mopped up. Afterward, Israeli Chief of Staff Gur revealed the truth. When asked about the reasons for not occupying Tyre, he said: "What am I to do? I do not want to suffer more losses than I have. What am I to do if I am facing people willing to die?"

The UN observation commission's report shows that on a single front the Israelis lost 41 tanks, 27 of which were destroyed by our antitank missiles and 8 by mines, with 6 being lost in the valley. I consider the six tanks the most significant loss. Why? Because an army that loses six tanks in a valley is an army that is very scared. Much of this report was published in the U.S. TIME magazine under the headline "Striking at the Palestinians." In conclusion the magazine urged the Israelis to learn the lesson of what happened on this front. The Israeli Knesset Defense and Security Committee admitted in its report that the aim of the Palestinian fighters is to liberate their occupied territories. This happened at a time when certain hirelings were derisively talking about the "Jericho state" in some Gulf papers. To these it would suffice to point out that some 111,000 Israeli security men, militiamen, and border guards are being employed in addition to the Israeli Army to watch fedayeen movements on the borders.

Show me one Arab front on which there are 111,000 men in addition to the regular army.

Question: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky says that the only solution to the Middle East crisis is the establishment of a confederation between Israel and the Palestinians. What is your opinion of this?

Answer: Anybody has a right to express his views, but we have our own views.

Question: Did you discuss this at the Vienna summit?

Answer: Absolutely not. Do not forget what Kreisky said a few days ago--that there can be no solution in the area without the Palestinians and that he will express this view to the U.S. President.

Question: Has Dayan's resignation strengthened As-Sadat's view that the signing of the peace treaty will change Israeli policy?

Answer: Dayan's resignation is a distinctive point in the stifling Israeli crisis today that is the Camp David deadlock. Once Imam 'Ali ibn Abi Talib was asked what victory is. "Victory is one hour's patience," he replied. Comparisons are relative.

Question: You have been quoted as saying that the next 2 years will witness a new Sykes-Picot conference to divide the area between the two giants geographically and politically. Why do you believe that the situation in the area is not favorable?

Answer: This is not quite correct. I have likened Camp David to a new attempt similar to what happened at the Sykes-Picot conference. But unfortunately when the Sykes-Picot conference was held our Arab countries were under Turkish rule and the colonialist powers were dividing the "sick man's" inheritance. But the Arab nation now is not the "sick man's" inheritance. We are now witnessing this nation's labor pains over to be or not to be. I would say that we are witnessing the labor pains of a great nation.

Question: There are some who believe that only the Palestinian revolution is going through these labor pains.

Answer: I am not talking emotionally nor do I see things only through the gunsight. The Arab nation has achieved cultural progress and great leaps forward. Scientists watching this cultural development say that the numbers of educated people in the Arab nation have begun to produce a significant qualitative result. This is because culture is based on qualitative factors and because the battle is not only a battle against the colonization of Palestine but also a cultural battle. When you ask me about southern Lebanon I see it as an indivisible part of myself, just as Syria, Egypt and all the Arab countries are. Arabism means action, not just slogans.

In my life I have fought four wars, two of which were for Egypt. I have more at stake in Egypt than As-Sadat has.

Question: This leads us on to the Baghdad summit resolutions. How do you view the situation now with regard to these resolutions?

Answer: You only have to see As-Sadat's predicament in order to realize how successful the Baghdad summit was.

Question: Do you not think that both sides are in a predicament?

Answer: Never. There are obstacles. To be more precise, it was the Baghdad summit resolutions that have put Camp David in a predicament. The counterattack [by the Camp David side] has created some obstacles for the parties to the summit but not for the resolutions. Today more than 90 percent of these resolutions have been implemented.

Question: There is an official U.S. and West European--and sometimes a Palestinian--view advocating a switch from a national liberation movement into a political national independence movement.

Answer: It is nonsense to say such a thing. Before the Palestinian revolution fired its first bullet the Arabs had brilliant politicians and speakers better versed in grammar and syntax than I am. What has changed the situation is the gun the Palestinian has carried, which has freed him from being a refugee standing in line outside UNRWA offices and turned him into a freedom fighter recognized by the whole world.

[Answer continues] Without guns and martyrs, political action has no value. The moment Yasir 'Arafat gives up military struggle his military aide has the right to abandon him and would probably be happy to get rid of him.

The Palestinian gun not only gave the Palestinian people an identity but also put the Middle East crisis on the table of the giants. What happened at the Havana nonaligned summit is the best evidence of this.

Question: The numerous calls for a government in exile have led to no results. What is your objection to forming such a government?

Answer: Many people--some of them friends and others who are brothers--have at various times advised me to do this. But our answer has always been: The people of Mecca know its alleyways best. The Palestinian Command will adopt the proposal to set up a provisional government when it sees that it is in the interest of the Palestinian struggle and the Palestinian people.

Question: What is your objection?

Answer: Do you want me, as a head of a government rather than a PLO chairman, not to visit any Arab country except by official invitation and according to protocol? This is enough reason to keep away from forming a government. A provisional government has its advantages and disadvantages. There is no need to add to the Palestinian revolution's burdens.

Question: Do you not think that this might help politically at this stage?

Answer: It does not help at this stage. If it were so, the Palestinian Command would have formed such a government.

Question: You have been quoted as saying that 1981 will be the year of U.S. recognition of the PLO, 1983 the year of an international conference which the PLO will attend and 1985 the year of the state.

Answer: I would not specify such dates, at least not on the basis of my strategic view of things.

We have called for a long-term liberation war. We have also brought up our youngsters to believe that they are the generation that will arrive at our destination. We have never deceived anybody. Briefly, trying to fix dates in the course of the history of nations remains a metaphysical exercise. I do not make prophecies nor do I have any agreement with anybody on these dates.

Question: Do you expect a war in the area?

Answer: I would say: Yes, I do expect a war in the area. The Israelis are likely to try to get out of their predicament through a large-scale military operation, which is called a disabling strike in military terminology, a preemptive strike in media terminology. Therefore, we take the possibilities of war into consideration. It would be a war not against the Palestinian revolution alone but against the Arab nation. On this occasion I wonder about As-Sadat's claim that there will be no more wars from this point on. War has been going on in the south for 7 months. I wonder about those who shared the Nobel Peace Prize. It would have been better for As-Sadat to receive the surrender prize. In any case, it was General de Gaulle and not Marshal Petain who determined the fate of France.

Question: There are some Arabs who say it would be advisable to be patient with President Carter until after the elections so that he can bring pressure to bear on Israel. Do you believe in such advice?

Answer: Who should be patient with whom? Why be patient with the criminal and the killer? Can one be patient with death? The forthcoming Zionist blow will be unleashed against Lebanon. It is fortunate for the Arab nation that there are people dying in southern Lebanon. [as published]

Question: What is your comment on Saudi Arabia's decision to increase oil production at a time when the Saudi petroleum minister says that his country will not use oil as a weapon to press for the establishment of a Palestinian state and Defense Minister Amir Sultan has said the same?

Answer: There are other Saudi officials who have said exactly the opposite, including Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd and Minister Yamani in an earlier statement. My comment is that when our Arab nation finds that the time is suitable to use the oil weapon, then it will use it. The ways to use it as a weapon in the battle are many and varied.

Question: What method do you suggest for using the oil weapon?

Answer: This would be a decision that I would put before the Arab leaders at a summit conference.

Question: What is your opinion of the U.S. initiative for a permanent cease-fire in southern Lebanon?

Answer: Nobody has spoken directly to me about this matter, but I have ready what has been said regarding the initiative. My answer is that the U.S. administration, before taking initiatives, must end the policy of attacking and committing aggression against my people. Dayan said that what Israel is doing in southern Lebanon has the blessing and knowledge of the U.S. administration.

Question: In addition to the policy of aggression, is there a policy of dialog on the path of the U.S. administration?

Answer: I wish there was, but they avoid me and refuse dialog with me. In any case, there is no basis for such a dialog, since they do not recognize the PLO. When Golda Meir asked whether the Palestinian people existed, the U.S. administration agreed with her answer. But the Palestinian people are a giant people now. We are full members of the Arab League, of the Islamic Conference and of the nonaligned states. We are also observers at the United Nations, where we are recognized by 112 states. In addition, we are observers at the OAU, despite the fact that we are not an African state.

Question: What about what has been said regarding meetings between U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss and the Palestinian Dr Hisham Ash-Sharabi?

Answer: Strauss meets with Ash-Sharabi as a professor in an American university and as a U.S. citizen. We have nothing to do with these meetings, and no U.S. official can say that he has met with us.

Question: Some people say that you accept the type of Palestinian state Ash-Sharabi proposed in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS Journal.

Answer: When I say that we are democrats, I mean what I say. The shape of the Palestinian state is determined by the PNC and 122 members of our people in the occupied territories who form the Palestinian parliament. Don't you see that the Palestinian revolution is the green oasis of democracy in our Arab area?

Question: But last year, through dialog with the U.S. administration, you almost reached an international decision on Resolution 242 that would recognize you and your national rights.

Answer: Legally Resolution 242 is a dead letter. Camp David has made it dead in practice. In 1976 the Security Council met in order to renew the UN forces' mandate in the Golan. The British delegate insisted on amending the draft resolution by referring to Resolution 242. The resolution fell by 10 votes. Under the Security Council regulations nobody can veto procedural changes. This means that at that meeting the Security Council legally endorsed the fall of Resolution 242.

In practice it was the Camp David agreements and not I that caused its failure. What we demand is a new resolution by the Security Council in its capacity as an executive body, as has happened in the case of Resolutions 425 and 426 regarding southern Lebanon. We want a resolution similar to Resolution 3236 that has executive force.

Question: But Resolution 3236 does not provide for secure and recognized borders for all the countries of the area, which would make it liable to U.S. veto in the Security Council.

Answer: I say that this is what we are seeking; we have nothing to do with what they want.

Question: Was it not proposed to you to add the phrase "secure and recognized borders" to the resolutions which you believe are in your interest?

Answer: When Resolution 3236 was proposed, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] was in New York and in constant contact with me and the Palestinian Command. Abu al-Lutf said that the French proposed some amendments to the resolution and would guarantee Europe's voting in favor. I told him not to forget that the resolution to establish Israel in our country was taken by a majority of one. We want the resolution to protect our interests, regardless of the number of votes. Thus Resolution 3236 was adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Question: But the General Assembly has no executive power, nor have its resolutions.

Answer: The resolution to establish Israel was issued by the General Assembly and not the Security Council. I would like to ask the United States and not Israel, its foster-child, why it respects the resolution partitioning our country and establishing Israel and ignores Resolution 3236, which gives us our rights.

Question: What was the outcome of your meeting with the French envoy? Is there a French initiative? What about your visit to France?

Answer: There is no French initiative. The discussion with the French envoy dealt with French-Palestinian relations. As for the visit, it has not yet been decided, although I wish it so. This is because I am interested in the ability of European public opinion to influence U.S. public opinion, in view of their ties of culture and civilization. The United States is linked to Europe because of immigrants' ties and many other things.

Question: Why the Palestinian flexibility toward Europe and not toward the Soviet allies, who have been said not to have shown a positive attitude to the Vienna [Kreisky-'Arafat] summit?

Answer: It is not true that the Soviets are being negative. Many of the Soviet comrades that I have met have told me that they positively evaluate the Vienna summit, to which I traveled in Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov's plane.

Question: Did you formulate a joint Syrian-Palestinian view at your recent meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad?

Answer: My meeting with President al-Asad was very successful. It dealt with all the current issues. We agreed to convene the Syrian-Palestinian committee to meet in order to draw up a joint plan which we will submit regarding the Arab situation in general, including the situation in southern Lebanon.

Question: Will Lebanon be invited to coordinate with this committee?

Answer: If Lebanon accepts it; by God, it is welcome. But I believe that Lebanon will not agree to take part. Personally, I wish it would. Palestinian-Syrian relations do not involve only southern Lebanon, while Lebanese coordination with any party would be restricted to the Lebanese question. I would once again say on behalf of the Syrians that we would welcome them [the Lebanese]. But to further explain this matter, I must say that there are several reasons why the Lebanese brothers cannot take part in such coordination.

Question: What would be your role if a security vacuum occurred in Lebanon?

Answer: I refuse to take part in any security role. I can hardly believe even now that I have finished with the burden of our wartime security role.

APP: PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER SARTAWI RESIGNS

NC072140 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Damascus, Nov. 7 (AFP)--Palestinian military leader 'Isam Sartawi resigned today from the Palestinian National Council (PNC), or parliament, informed Palestinian sources said here.

Mr. Sartawi, who heads the Fatah military wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and is a member of the PLO Executive Committee, was pressed to resign by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, the sources said. Mr. 'Arafat reportedly asked Mr. Sartawi to turn down the international prize that he was co-awarded with an Israeli figure by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, president of the Socialist International. According to the source, Mr. Sartawi replied that he had promised Mr. Kreisky that he would accept the prize and consequently he could not turn it down.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071954 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

It says: On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which you and all progressive people are celebrating, I have pleasure, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and government of Democratic Yemen, to convey to you and the friendly Soviet people and government warmest congratulations on this occasion which is dear to us all. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up a new era in the history of mankind and established the first socialist system in the world, has shown the way to millions of toilers on our planet and is a support for all peoples struggling for freedom, against colonialism and persecution and for progress and peace. The Great October Socialist Revolution was the starting point of the historical conflict between the socialist and capitalist systems and the beginning of a series of successive crises of the world capitalist system [words indistinct], and that is thanks to the glow of the October Revolution, which opened horizons for the liberation and emancipation of man from the noose of servitude and backwardness.

On this occasion we express high appreciation of the internationalist solidarity being shown by the Soviet Union toward our country. We have a firm faith that the future will open new pages for the development of firm relations on solid foundations. The signing of the recent treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries is proof of the depth of the relations that bind our two friendly countries.

I wish you personally abundant health and happiness and your friendly people continued progress with greater development and prosperity in friendly relations between our two people and nations.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE 'ABDALLAH RECEIVES PDRY CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD071434 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2d deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received at his office in Jidda at 1100 this morning Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad, charge d'affaires of the PDRY Embassy. Cordial conversation on relations between the two countries was exchanged during the meeting.

KING KHALID SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV

LD071904 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his country's national day.

His majesty expressed best wishes to his excellency and further progress and success for the Soviet people.

DEFENSE MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW ON MILITARY ISSUES

DW071154 Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German No 11 of 1979 pp 15, 18 DW

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Saudi Defense Minister Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] WEHRTECHNIK: Has Saudi Arabia's strategic situation changed since the revolution in Iran?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The strategy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on its Islamic ideology and its Arab ties. The latest developments in Iran have not entailed any decisive changes in our strategic situation; our principle is noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the rejection of such intrusion in affairs of our kingdom.

WEHRTECHNIK: What is the greatest threat to the Middle East?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The greatest threat to peace in the Middle East results from the continuous Israeli attack on Arab and Islamic countries and the violation of their religious rights. If Israel continues its aggressions, if it continues to occupy Arab territories illegally, rejects the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and refuses to return Jerusalem to its legitimate owners, this would facilitate the communist infiltration in the entire region and, hence, conjure up the most severe threat to peace in the Middle East and perhaps even in all the world.

WEHRTECHNIK: What is the situation of your domestic arms production? Will there be any succession to the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI)? [WEHRTECHNIK footnote: This organization with headquarters in Cairo had been set up by Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states and Egypt with the intention of producing, in cooperation with the know-how of Western arms companies, defense equipment for the Arab market]

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: Some of our domestic enterprises can produce weapons which our armed forces need. Our production will be further developed in accordance with prepared plans and with the objective of future self-supply. As far as the organization for arms industry is concerned, the kingdom will have to assess anew jointly with the participating neighbor states the situation that emerged after the dissolution of the company.

WEHRTECHNIK: Which countries have so far played, and will also play in the future, an important role in the development of the Saudi defense potential?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: We always endeavor to purchase the arms and the defense systems which our armed forces require whenever we are convinced that they live up to our defense requirements and offer the best in options for use and easy handling. We procure our weapons in various Western countries and do not depend on one single supplier. Of the significant countries we are cooperating with in this field I might list the United States, France and Great Britain.

WEHRTECHNIK: What will be the key projects in the further enhancement of your armed forces? What equipment is of significance for the strengthening of your armed forces?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is making every effort to generally further develop its armed forces, and in so doing it attaches importance to effective training, so that its soldiers will be qualified and capable of fending off a potential attack on our country. It is our objective to be in a position at any time to fulfill the publicly promulgated defensive commitments.

WEHRTECHNIK: Do you see the need for a weapons system like AWACS for your country?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: It is important for us to assess the military demands for the defense of our country in order to find out the proper equipment for the control of the enormous air space of the kingdom, and that under the aspect that a most effective result must be achieved with little manpower. If we find out that the best way to achieve that would be procuring AWACS, well, then we will procure it. But prior to a final decision a thorough and far-reaching examination is necessary.

WEHRTECHNIK: Saudi Arabia has close relations with the People's Republic of China. Do they also include the field of defense?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The People's Republic of China is a peaceful country. Our relations in the field of defense are limited to the exchange of military studies.

WEHRTECHNIK: Do you believe that military conflicts can be touched off in the future as a result of oil shortages?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: I do not expect an international conflict to take place because of energy shortages because such a conflict would have catastrophic consequences for the whole world. But if you mean a conflict with the aim of occupying the oilfields, the least I could say to that is that positive results of such an adventure are not certain at all. No doubts exist, however, that the resulting consequences would be devastating for all involved. I would, therefore, actually rule out such a possibility. I am certain that countries considering such an enterprise realize the fatal result it would have.

WEHRTECHNIK: What role do the armed forces of Saudi Arabia play in infrastructural developments?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: Our armed forces have taken on an active role in several fields of developing the country such as modernization, education, sports, medical care, arts, the economy and so on. They have built, for instance, modern houses in remote areas of the kingdom as well as schools, institutes, colleges and educational installations. They play the main role in the fight against illiteracy. Some of the most modern hospitals and sports centers are achievements of our armed forces. The armed forces take part in several sporting events abroad and at home. The permanent training of our armed forces improved the capabilities of their members who have become very efficient citizens after having completed their service time. On the other hand, the enormous sums that have been spent on the implementation of various projects have contributed to an improvement of the living standard of the populace and of the monetary situation, particularly in the remote parts of the kingdom. The economic advantage for the entire country is obvious.

WEHRTECHNIK: Is Saudi Arabia a participant in UN peace forces?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took part several times in the action of peace troops within the framework of the Arab League, but so far not together with the United Nations.

WEHRTECHNIK: What difference is there between the tasks of your National Guard and the national armed forces?

Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz: The National Guard has the task of taking part in the maintenance of inner security in the kingdom. It must also support the armed forces if that is necessary, and it must take over guarding certain national installations. The armed forces must see mainly to the defense of the territory and the air space of the kingdom against an attack from without. They also have the mission of protecting the freedom, stability and economic sources of the country.

YAR

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY RETURNS FROM PDYR, MAKES STATEMENT

JN071830 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Husayn ad-Da'fi, Consultative Council member and the president's adviser for unity affairs, returned to San'a' from Aden this afternoon after a 1-day visit during which he conveyed a verbal message from brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland.

In a statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, brother Husayn ad-Da'fi said that the results of his visit to the southern part of the homeland were fruitful and useful. He added that a timetable will shortly be drawn up for implementing the San'a' statement.

Meets President

JN071831 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received brother Husayn ad-Da'fi, consultative council member and the president's adviser for unity affairs, at 1500 today.

Brother Husayn ad-Da'fi submitted to the brother president a report on the results of his visit to the southern part of the homeland during which he conveyed a message from the brother president to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland. The message dealt with the implementation of the San'a' statement and the adoption of measures leading to the reestablishment of Yemeni unity.

## SURVEYORS DEFINE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL LINE

NC080818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0727 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--the demarcation of Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line has been completed preliminary to its transfer to Egyptian sovereignty on 25 January. The area includes the passes and the most strategically important areas in Sinai. The demarcation of the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad withdrawal line has been made by a team of Egyptian military land survey experts.

In a statement published in AL-AKHBAR today, Brig Gen Safi ad-Din Abu Shanaf, chairman of the military committee, said that the teams have marked the area from Ra's Muhammad to area No 5, which is included in the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, namely the area of the passes which will be returned to Egyptian sovereignty on 25 January.

He added that the teams have defined the 5-km buffer zone east and west of Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. The checkpoints have been defined on the main roads along this line and movement on these roads will only be allowed by a special permit from the joint military committee. The most important roads are Abu Rudays-At-Tur-Sharm Ash-Shaykh and St Catherine's-Sharm Ash-Shaykh-Elat.

The chairman of the military committee said that the work of the U.S. technicians at the early warning station in Khushayb will be limited to supervising the implementation of the peace agreement in areas A and B in Sinai which will be controlled by the Egyptian military forces in accordance with the agreement.

The peace-keeping force which will be established this month in agreement with the Security Council will be deployed in the buffer zone with the joint military committee. Its mandate will be limited to the 2 years set for completing the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai after which it will move to the buffer zone on the international boundaries of the two countries.

## ATHERTON REVIEWS U.S. ROLE IN PEACE DISCUSSION

NC081054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton has affirmed that his country continues to assume the role of full partner in the Middle East peace discussions.

He said the Camp David agreements were never intended to achieve a separate peace between Egypt and Israel but were a first step opening the door for peace discussions among all the parties concerned, including the Palestinians.

In an interview published in AL-MUSAWWAR magazine today, he said: We still hope other parties will join the peace discussions when they become convinced that the course we have taken is the best if not the only realistic way for expanding the discussion to include the other aspects of the conflict so that in the end we will arrive at comprehensive peace.

Concerning the Palestinian problem, Atherton said the first thing we must do is provide suitable circumstances for holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza. The objective is to set up the authority which will undertake the autonomy discussions there. The next step will be the transfer of power from the military government to the elected representatives of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. This will be followed by a 5-year transitional period at the end of which and through discussions the parties concerned will reach agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other aspects of the Palestine problem, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements.

Atherton outlined that the establishment of an authority to assume self-government is not the final stage of the discussions. The elected authority will be for an interim period to manage affairs until a final settlement is reached through discussions.

He added that this aims at giving adequate time and creating new political conditions for liquidating the Israeli military rule and for establishing a new national government and relations that never existed before. All this paves the way for a final settlement.

Asked about U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt this year, Alfred Atherton said that economic aid will continue at the same level as last year amounting to about \$1 billion. The U.S. administration has been asked for an additional \$300 million over a 3-year period, that is \$100 million each year. The military aid amounts to \$1.5 billion over a 3-year period at \$500 million each year.

Regarding Carter's development plan, the American ambassador said: Officially there is no such project under this name but it exists. I would like to name it the Carter-As-Sadat plan because I view our economic aid as mutual cooperation, not mere aid from one party to another.

He added that the United States is not the only one contributing to the development of the Egyptian economy since there are other contributions from European countries and Japan. The representatives of these states meet from time to time as a consultative body under the supervision of the World Bank to coordinate their efforts with the Egyptian Government. He added: The Carter-As-Sadat plan is, therefore, a general concept, involving coordination and organization more than it is an official plan.

Asked about the world food experts' warning that countries possessing a food surplus could use this as a political weapon against the needy countries, Atherton affirmed that his country does not view economic aid as a political weapon. In fact economic relations among states constitute part of the political relations and reflect them. In this case I do not believe that it would be possible to have excellent economic relations with such states. This is a natural thing which any person understands.

#### ALEXANDRIA COUNCIL REJECTS NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

NC031453 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 3 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Nov 3 (AFP)--The proposed construction of Egypt's first nuclear power station near Egypt's second city, Alexandria, has been unanimously rejected by the Alexandria Municipal Council in the light of the recent accident at the Three Mile Island power plant in the U.S., Al-AKHBAR paper reported here today.

The paper indicated that the council's veto will have a serious effect on Egypt's energy supply situation and could cause a three-year delay in the country's nuclear programme. This programme envisages the construction of some ten plants by the year 2,000, and the report said the decision could cost 100 million dollars a year with an additional charge of 3,000 million dollars for fuel for conventional power stations.

The plant was to have been built 30 kms (about 20 miles) west of the city at Sidi (krir). But the paper reported that Alexandria Governor Fu'ad Hilmi has sought a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and has told him of the council's opposition. The report quoted Mr Hilmi as saying: "Alexandrians were unhappy with the choice of Sidi (krir) and had begun to circulate a petition, but the incident at the American Three Mile Island Plant hastened the matter--we were no longer able to say nothing."

## WORKING PAPER FOR ARAB SUMMIT BEING PREPARED

JN080844 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 8 November--An official Lebanese source announced today that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis will preside over a meeting tomorrow to put the final touches on the Lebanese working paper that will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference on southern Lebanon. In this connection, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR reports today that the Lebanese foreign minister will try to convince Syrian officials to adopt the Lebanese working paper and to consider it a joint working paper, submitted to the conference by both sides.

AN-NAHAR reports that there are four major points in the Lebanese working paper: 1) Freezing Palestinian military operations from or across southern Lebanon and refraining from making announcements from Lebanon of fedayeen operations carried out in the occupied land; 2) Deploying the Lebanese army in the south, particularly in Tyre, Tyre harbor, the Al-Qasimiyah bridge on the mouth of the river Litani and An-Nabatiyah; 3) Implementing the UN Security Council resolutions on the south and requesting a unanimous Arab decision to this effect, which could be used to pressure the United States into exerting its utmost efforts to prevent Israel from impeding this implementation; and 4) forming an Arab follow-up committee to supervise implementation of summit resolutions on southern Lebanon, in accordance with Lebanese authorities' concepts.

## 'FULLY RECOVERED' AL-JUMAYYIL LEAVES HOSPITAL

NC080843 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] At 0945 today, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil left the Hotel Dieu hospital fully recovered, thank God. The medical tests results are encouraging, allowing him to resume normal activity. Before leaving the hospital, Shaykh Pierre was visited by several diplomats and politicians and received several telephone calls.

## SHOOTING OCCURS IN BEIRUT COMMERCIAL AREA

NC071936 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tension returned to the As-Sayfi and commercial market areas this evening. At 2030 the Syrian and Palestinian forces stationed in Al-'Azariyah and Sa'd buildings opened fire on the residential quarters in eastern Beirut. Several RPG rockets were fired, followed by bursts from DSHK and .50-caliber machineguns. The shooting is still going on.

## VOL: BRIDGE IN NORTHERN LEBANON BLOWN UP

NC080900 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] It was reported from northern Lebanon this morning that Al-Minyah bridge, which links the international road between Tripoli-'Akkar-Syria, has been blown up and the road is cut off.

## UNIFIL SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES INCIDENTS IN SOUTH

NC071850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has stated that the Irish-manned UN observation post in Marun ar-Ra's, which is attached to the UN truce supervision organization, came under fire once again on 6 November by the Fatah Accompli forces. At 1605 the Fatah Accompli forces, which had surrounded the post, opened fire at the post from very close range. Twenty bullets from light weapons hit the shelter in the post. The UNIFIL spokesman also said that the situation became tense on 6 November when tanks, halftracks, and elements of the Fatah Accompli forces took up positions near the villages of Bayt Yahun, Rshaf and Qummul in the Irish contingent's zone. At 1330 two tanks and a halftrack of the Fatah Accompli forces moved toward Wummul. The Irish armed vehicles had blocked the road in front of the Fatah Accompli forces' tank which entered At-Tiri. Another tank had entered the area of Bayt Yahun village, using a side road. A Fatah Accompli forces' tank, trying to move northward toward Haddathah by circumventing the Irish post in the area, was stopped and surrounded by armed vehicles of the Irish contingent. At 1700 a confrontation developed quickly when a Fatah Accompli forces' tank threatened to move against the Irish armed vehicles. The two sides mobilized their main weapons. The explosive situation was avoided when the Fatah Accompli forces' tank pushed the Irish troop carrier and withdrew southward. The Irish contingent, conducting partial rotation among its elements, was reinforced with a mobile reserve force of Netherlands, Senegalese and Nigerian units.

## COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED

AU052030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[CTK correspondent Frantisek Vaclavik Beirut dispatch on interview with Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Lebanon: "Combat Traditions--Topical Tasks"; place and date of interview not specified]

[Text] Beirut--The Lebanese Communists celebrate the 55th anniversary of the foundation of their party. On the occasion Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Lebanon [CPL], granted an interview to Frantisek Vaclavik, CTK correspondent in Beirut.

[Question] What is the significance of the party's foundation for its activities?

[Answer] Our party's history is the history of hard and frequently bloody battles for the interests of workers, peasants and the progressive intelligentsia against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The struggle for a progressive and independent Lebanon cost our party a great number of victims, but it was marked by a number of successes and victories and enriched our party. We recall now, during the great anniversary, our party's rich history, the traditions of its struggle for the real interests of the Lebanese people and for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the successes achieved in the struggle. It encourages us to continue our work and our struggle. The 55th anniversary of its foundation is being celebrated by our party under the difficult conditions of escalated imperialist aggression against Lebanon and of a new drive by the forces of domestic reaction and territorial division of the state. The CPL is striving under those conditions to unite all progressive forces on the territory of Lebanon and to achieve an action unity of all segments of the Lebanese leftwing, of the Palestinian movement and the Syrian security corps in Lebanon. Within a broader framework, the CPL also conducts a consistent struggle for consolidating cooperation with all progressive forces throughout the world, especially with the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union.

We consider that unity a guarantee that a progressive solution will be found for the Lebanon crisis. The celebrations of the anniversary of the foundation of the party are also marked by the recent 4th CPL congress, which thoroughly analyzed the situation in the country, laid down the strategy of further struggle and contributed to activating the Lebanese communist movement. It is precisely that combination of the party's history and combat traditions with the topical tasks of the struggle for the future of the country that is a symbol for the anniversary.

[Question] How do you assess the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole?

[Answer] The imperialist plans of the United States and Israel in the Middle East made the area a permanent hotbed of tension. The policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat has further complicated the situation. The separate Camp David accords have caused a transfer of the burden of the Middle East crisis to Lebanon. Our country has become the target of imperialist plans aimed at dividing it, liquidating its independence and its alliance with other Arab states and at making Lebanon join the sphere of imperialism and Zionism. Foreign and domestic reaction is striving, above all, to break the unity of the Lebanese progressive forces with the Palestinian movement, for which Lebanon became the last base in its just struggle for liberating the occupied territory. In this situation, our party is waging a consistent struggle for the unity of Lebanon, for preserving democracy, strengthening Arab solidarity with Lebanon and for a firm alliance with the Palestinian movement and with Syria as the leading force of the Arab anti-imperialist struggle. The Camp David accords, which the CPL has unanimously condemned, have not divided the progressive Arab forces, whose unity was won with such difficulties, and this is a guarantee that the process that was initiated in Camp David will fail. Peace in the Middle East can be brought about only by a just solution of the Palestinian question, for which the preservation of a sovereign and independent Lebanon is an important prerequisite.

[Question] You have mentioned the 4th CPL congress, wherein lies the main significance of its conclusions for the present stage of the Lebanese communists' struggle?

[Answer] The 4th CPL congress took place under difficult conditions caused by the war situation in the country. It had to be delayed several times and even interrupted and it took place in secret. Its main objective was to find a democratic and progressive solution for the present situation in Lebanon. The main tasks entrusted to the communists by the congress are, therefore, further consolidation of alliance with the progressive forces in Lebanon, other Arab countries and all over the world; support for the Palestinian revolution; intensification of cooperation with the front of the national and progressive forces of Lebanon; and the struggle against division of the country and for liberating the south of Lebanon and liquidating Haddad's so-called free state, for restoring sovereignty to all of Lebanon.

[Question] What is the nature of the CPL's international relations and how do you assess its relations with the CPCZ?

[Answer] Our party has always stood firmly with proletarian internationalism and has striven for alliance and cooperation with all communist and workers parties of the world. We continue to develop those contacts and place great emphasis on cooperation with socialist countries and their Communist parties. World imperialism is striving to divide the Arab world and the socialist community in order to realize its plans, drag the Arab countries into the sphere of its influence, make unlimited use of their natural riches and weaken the world revolutionary movement. That is why consolidation of cooperation with countries of the socialist community is of significance for progressive Arab states. As for contacts with the CPCZ, I would like to recall our last meeting with Comrade Vasil Bilak prior to the 4th congress of our party, which disclosed agreement on all questions and the determination to continue to develop mutual cooperation for the benefit of world communism, peace and progress.

V. 8 Nov 79

S Y R I A

H 1

AL-ASAD CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN061738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a message to President Leonid Brezhnev on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union's national day. President al-Asad expressed his best wishes and congratulations on behalf of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command and in his name to President Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

President al-Asad expressed satisfaction over the fact that this great occasion coincides with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, relations that will continue to strengthen in various spheres in order to serve the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and to serve the two countries' noble and just tasks.

On this occasion, the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society held a rally at the festival hall of the trade unions building. The rally was attended by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuji, regional assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; several members of the Regional and National Commands; several members of the Central Command of the National Progressive Front; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; several ministers; heads of vocational and popular organizations; heads and directors of public companies and organizations; and scores of citizens.

At the beginning of the rally, Comrade Mutib Shinan, member of the Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he stressed that as we commemorate the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, we further emphasize the bonds of strong friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

Comrade Shinan stressed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, considers the struggle and the confrontation of the Camp David plot as a national duty that comes above all other tasks and goals. Actually, Comrade Shinan added, this duty is the right criterion by which the soundness and seriousness of any stand are measured.

Then Comrade Otar Melakadze, chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society's delegation, delivered a speech in which he stressed that Syria and the Soviet Union are linked by strong and common bonds that all aim at establishing a new life and better relations based on democratic, progressive and just foundations. They are also linked by joint deep feelings of mutual respect for the benefit of the two countries.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LEBANESE SHI'ITE ORGANIZATION LEADER

JN080926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Deputy Husayn al-Husayni, secretary general of the Amal Movement, at 0900 today. Khaddam and Al-Husayni reviewed the situation in Lebanon, particularly that in the south. Viewpoints were identical on all topics discussed. The two sides stressed the importance of the national role played by the 'Amal Movement in Lebanon.

## MOROCCO

## HASSAN ADDRESSES NATION ON ANNIVERSARY OF GREEN MARCH

LD071200 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2055 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by King Hassan II to the nation from the Royal Palace in Rabat on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Green March, 6 November--live]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God; peace and the blessings of God be on the Prophet of God. My dear people: God says in his wise book: God forgives not that partners should be set up with Him; but He forgives anything else to whom He pleases. Yes, servitude is only for God and, I say, after God, for the homeland.

I wanted to introduce my address to you, my dear people, by this verse from the Koran in order to add two more slaves and servants of the homeland so that they themselves may become the prisoners of their oath, prisoners of the march and servants of their homeland. [King Hassan II at this point introduces his two sons to become servants of the homeland]

My dear people, on 5 November 1975, I called upon you and said that the march would begin tomorrow: Tomorrow you will set foot on part of your territory and tomorrow you will feel sand which is dear and sacred to you. The important thing is that I emphasized tomorrow, tomorrow and tomorrow. Let tomorrow be your concern and pre-occupation, my dear people. Let your planning be for tomorrow and let your thought be about tomorrow so that you can learn the lessons of the past and so that you [word indistinct] the fruit of your today. Tomorrow, my dear people, to Morocco is the key to its safety or the key to its [word indistinct] to you and to your homeland. My dear people, tomorrow is continuous mobilization; it is standing with a spear in one hand and the sign of peace in the other hand.

Why, my dear people? It is because international ambitions, economic and strategic alike, have become more serious than before. Your country--that jewel that overlooks two seas--has become a goal for ambitions, a target for infiltration, open to dangers and to troublemaking.

My dear people, the world no longer understands the meaning of coexistence or tolerance. We, mankind, shall in the coming years experience circumstances because we have stupidly decided to ignore the moderate position. Either we are reactionary, backward and capitalist, and therefore must be destroyed, or we are communists and heretics, and therefore must also be destroyed. As for the yardstick and value of civilization, that is, coexistence and tolerance, it will be lacking in the world we are to experience in the coming years.

The situation we are experiencing in Morocco and the events that are accompanying our march truly reflect what I have said. The problem of the Sahara is not the problem of Hassan II. It is the problem of Idris I, Isma'il I and Hassan II because the Morocco of Idris, the Morocco of Isma'il and the Morocco of Hassan has always overlooked two seas. Its strategic position provides excuse for others to embark on any subversive action, any act of troublemaking and any act of instability. This is why I repeatedly emphasize: tomorrow, and again tomorrow and again tomorrow. Take care not to sleep; take care not to shut both eyes. Shut one eye and remain standing all the time at the doorstep, because, by God and again by God, this house, Morocco, deserves and is worthy of men dying for it.

Today I have received a report of a major attack on the village of Bucraa and of a violent attack on the Royal Armed Forces. But God the almighty, who wanted this day to be a day of security, happiness and ease, willed to bestow on us the bounty of victory, the bounty which we are witnessing today and are celebrating today. Our armed forces, thanks be to God, were able to resolutely repel the enemy, killing more than 150 and taking more than 10 prisoners. Dozens of vehicles carrying men, ammunition or fuel were destroyed. At the present time we lost only five martyrs.

Dear people, if this is likely to strengthen you and reinforce your position, it is also likely to bring joy to you. Today we learned how to fight in the Sahara. We are now trained to fight in the Sahara; and we are now familiar with its dangers. Thanks be to God, we are more and more, day in day out, in control of the military situation. Before a few months, God willing, Morocco will be able to say that most of the Sahara, if not the entire Sahara, is peaceful, thanks be to God.

For this reason, once I address the rebels, the misguided, to tell them: The door is still open for you to return, the door is still open for you to regain faith. It is still possible for you to join the homeland, the fold of the other citizens, there has been enough bloodshed, enough lost opportunities, enough loss of money.

In any event, be aware that Morocco will never surrender its Sahara. If necessary, this situation will remain until doomsday. But neither in the days of Hassan II nor in any other days will you be able to set foot in this land, to take it over, or to gain any foothold in it.

However, what I just said is an appeal for peace, for conciliation and for an end to this situation. We can end this situation without there being a victor or a vanquished. We can end the bloodshed through dialog and discussion. But if you want this situation to continue, we are fully prepared for this eventuality.

Be conscious of the fact that Moroccans have a duty and an obligation which will exist as long as they live: the defense of their country. But what is your motivation? If your number does not decrease, your fighting spirit will weaken; you will lose your men; they will flee. This is a fact we have noticed during the last few months.

Once again while the door is still open and the factors for conciliation exist, I, being wiser than you and one who has caused no harm to any people, call upon you to opt for talks and for peace. But if your attitude remains unchanged, be aware that you will never at any time have an inch of authority or sovereignty in the Moroccan Sahara, the Sahara which is part of our beloved homeland. We have sworn to defend its honor and unity from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Sahara.

If you desire that we should live in fruitful neighborhood, utilize our manpower and economic resources and turn this land into one which yields prosperity to our two countries and our neighbors, then you should rise to the level of responsibility necessary in this latter part of the 20th century.

## TUNISIA

## PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

LD071416 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] "President Habib Bourguiba received Prime Minister Hedi Nouira at 1100 this morning at the Palace of the Republic of Carthage in the presence of Habib Bourguiba, Jr. After the meeting, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira announced the formation of a new government. The government consists of the following members":

Prime Minister  
Private Adviser to President

Hedi Nouira  
Habib Bourguiba, Jr.

## Minister of:

Agriculture  
Equipment  
Finance  
Foreign Affairs  
Higher Education and Scientific Research  
Industry, Mines and Energy  
Information and Cultural Affairs  
Interior  
Justice  
National Defense  
National Education  
Public Health  
Social Affairs  
Trade  
Transport and Communications  
Youth and Sports  
Minister-Delegate attached to the Prime Minister  
Minister-Delegate attached to the Prime Minister's Office in Charge of Plan  
Secretary General of the Government  
Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in Charge of Administrative Reform  
Secretary of State for Transport and Communications

Lassad Ben Osman  
Mohamed Ali Souissi  
Abdelaziz Matahri  
Mohamed Fitouri  
Abdelaziz Ben Dhia  
Amor Rourou  
Fouad Mbazaa  
Othman Kechrid  
Slaheddine Baly  
Rachid Sfar  
Mohamed Mzali  
Dhaoui Hanablia  
Mohamed Naceur  
Slaheddine Ben Mbarek  
Hassen Belkhodja  
Hedi Zghal

Mohamed Sayah

Mustapha Zaanouni  
Moncef Zaafrane

Mohamed Chaker

Brahim Khouaja

"Mr Hedi Nouira also announced that His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba has decided to appoint Mr Rachid Chatti as member of the political bureau in place of Mr Abderrahmane Ben Messaoud."

## BEGIN INFORMS KNESSET OF APPOINTMENTS, DEBATE FOLLOWS

TA071036 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Today the prime minister reported the new cabinet appointments to the Knesset, our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli notes that Menahem Begin was forced to wait about 5 minutes on the podium before he was able to read his written announcement because MK Ge'ula Kohen and Moshe Shamir adamantly demanded that he comment on Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah's statements approving the coastal road massacre. When the turmoil finally receded, the prime minister read his announcement, saying that Minister Ehrlich fulfilled his job dutifully and that the difficulties in the economy have to do with results from the past.

These remarks of Begin's raised a lot of laughter in the alinement benches. Gad Ya'aqobi called to the prime minister: If these are the results of the past, why is Ehrlich being replaced?

The opposition's principal spokesman, Shim'on Peres, criticized the prime minister for having made do with only a short written statement instead of explaining the changes in particular and his policy in general. Peres blamed the Cabinet for having planted the seed of a Palestinian state, which Minister Sharon is cultivating. The Labor Party chairman added that the Cabinet has brought about a deficit in the balance of trade which endangers our independence. He, too, commented on the statement made by Bassam Ash-Shak'ah regarding the coastal road massacre, saying that the Cabinet should have reacted immediately.

At this stage, the defense minister decided to take the floor and said that he had learned about Ash-Shak'ah's statement from the newspaper. He said that at this moment, the coordinator of activities in the territories is on his way to report to him. If everything that is written in the papers is correct, 'Ezer Weizman said, we will adopt measures and procedures against the Nabulus Mayor; but, he added, let us march toward coexistence with the Arabs in a balanced manner and let us not be hotheaded. He rejected Shim'on Peres' argument that the situation in the territories is on the decline and said that the situation is reasonable, although it could be better.

## Appointments Endorsed

TA071441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] Yiga'el Horowitz has been sworn in in the Knesset as the new finance minister. The appointments of Horowitz and Simha Ehrlich--as the deputy prime minister--were endorsed by a majority of 58 Coalition members against 34 Opposition members and three abstentions, of MK's Shulamit Aloni, Kalman Kahana and Moshe Shamir. The absence of three members of the Democratic Movement during the vote was outstanding.

Before the vote the prime minister replied to remarks made during the lengthy debate. He rejected out of hand Shim'on Peres' claim to the effect that the Cabinet's policy had an impact on the rising power of the PLO throughout the world. Among other things, Mr Begin said that two senior leaders of the Socialist International act in favor of Yasir 'Arafat. However, the government has never claimed that the Israeli delegation to the Socialist International was responsible for it.

The prime minister explained that he had not reacted to the heckling from the Opposition demanding that he condemn the remarks made by Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah because he asked the defense minister this morning to look into that affair and reach appropriate conclusions regarding the mayor.

## EHRlich CITES HIS POWERS AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

TA071705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The outgoing Finance Minister Ehrlich detailed to reporters about an hour ago his powers as the prime minister's deputy, as defined by Mr Begin in a letter to him. Our correspondent Rafi Reshef heard Minister Ehrlich's remarks. [begin recording]

[Ehrlich--reading the prime minister's letter] Follow the decisions of the Cabinet and the ministerial committees so as to ensure their execution. In other words, I am in charge of the execution of the Cabinet's decisions. Second--maintain the link with the world Jewish people and organizations. Third--handle the issue of the Arab sector. Fourth--be the chairman of the following ministerial committees: the committee dealing with the transfer of fields of activity from one ministry to another; the committee dealing with the common market; the committee dealing with state property; and the committee dealing with the Galilee. I asked for [the chairmanship of the committee in charge of the] Galilee, since I attach supreme importance to populating the Galilee--much more than to settlements which are mostly futile, meaningless investments. Fifth--upon my authorization, take care of tasks of coordination and other national tasks I will ask you to act on.

[Reshef] Ehrlich noted that he will dedicate part of his time to strengthening the Liberal Party. For the first time as deputy prime minister, Ehrlich made it clear he will not settle for the portfolios given to his party. If the Liberal Party does not strengthen its status in the government, he added, I foresee tense relations in the Coalition. [end recording]

## Comments on Government's Functioning

TA071820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] In a letter the prime minister sent to his new deputy, Simha Ehrlich, Begin told him that he was appointed to perform the following duties: to follow up the government's decisions and their implementation, to hold contacts with the Jewish people and to handle the Israeli Arab sector. Ehrlich will also serve as chairman of the committees on the issues of the European Common market, the state's properties, the Galilee and other committees as required. This evening Simha Ehrlich was the guest of the circle of economic correspondents in Tel Aviv. He says: This is the first stage in the reorganization of the Cabinet; further steps are needed. He did not mention any time-tables. At the end of the meeting, our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav spoke with Minister Ehrlich. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Ehrlich, are you satisfied and finished with today's Cabinet organization?

[Answer] I can say that I am finished for the time being. However, I am definitely not satisfied. This is the first step of a more comprehensive reorganization.

[Question] In your opinion, will the Cabinet improve its functioning following today's changes?

[Answer] I hope that it will function in a better way. First of all, a new--an old--member has joined the Cabinet. He is very energetic; he is assuming a very important and responsible task. I hope that the Cabinet members have learned the lessons of the recent past and I hope that the Cabinet will now perform better.

[Question] You said that you hoped. In your opinion, how long will it take the government to reach any conclusion regarding its functioning?

[Answer] I hope that within 3 months we will be able to determine whether there has been an improvement.

[Question] And what will happen if there is no improvement?

[Answer] We will see then. I will not wait 3 full months if I see that there is no progress. To realize that there is no progress I only need to wait 1 and 1/2 or 2 months. We will then make other proposals. I have already said that this is only the first stage. We [presumably Liberal faction] will demand further changes. However, it is too premature to talk about them. I still have to discuss it with my colleagues. We will formulate additional proposals and submit them to the prime minister.

[Question] Recently you have been quoted as saying that you would like the government to fall over matters of principle and conscience--such as the amendment to the abortion law or the implementation of the decision on Elon More--rather than over matters such as the distribution of portfolios. Do you still hold the same view?

[Answer] First of all, the government will not fall over the amendment to the abortion law. This is not a draft law. If the amendment is not accepted, the government does not--and will not--resign over this issue. I am stating it in advance--I hope that the amendment is endorsed by a Knesset majority; however, even if that is not the case, the government does not have to resign.

I have told several colleagues who ultimately demanded certain posts and portfolios, who even threatened to bring about a crisis in the government, I told these colleagues: I can understand a crisis in the government against an ideological background or on matters of principle. However, I cannot understand a crisis against the background of seats and portfolios.

[Question] Can you foresee such a crisis on the issue of Elon More?

[Answer] I am not looking forward to such a crisis. However, it is highly likely.

[Question] Tonight when we spoke about Elon More you said that if one of the ministers submitted his resignation as a result of the discussion on Elon More it would make it easier for the government. What did you mean by that?

[Answer] I did not say as a result of the discussion, but as a result of the decisions and its implementation. I said that. I do not want to add anything.

[Question] I was told that the Liberal Party has asked you to hold a meeting of the party's executive tomorrow on Minister Sharon's utterances and positions. Will you initiate such a meeting?

[Answer] I welcome the initiative of my colleagues. I hope that this issue will be raised at the executive's meeting tomorrow. [end recording]

## MODA'I, WEIZMAN REPORT PROBABLE EGYPTIAN OIL PRICE

TA071045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will probably leave for Cairo next week to work out the price of the oil Egypt will sell Israel. At this morning's Cabinet session, the defense minister and the energy minister said that the price will most probably be between \$26 and \$28 in the first year of supply. Later, negotiations will begin to consolidate the agreed price, which will probably be higher than the OPEC prices by \$10, namely--more than \$32.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that for the time being, the oil will be transported from the 'Alma oilfield and from other oilfields through the Suez Canal to Ashqelon, and after the normalization of relations, Israel will be able to transport the oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Elat.

## Further Details

TA071126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman confirmed that in the first year after the handover of the oilfields to Egypt, Israel will be able to buy the oil at special prices. In the course of that year, negotiations will begin toward signing a commercial agreement for the supply of oil at different prices. 'Ezer Weizman was speaking at this morning's Cabinet session and noted that the arrangement that had been reached is a good one.

The Cabinet will reconvene this afternoon for a continued discussion of this problem and the energy minister will disclose details about the agreement.

EDITORIAL: OIL AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT IS 'DISGRACE'

TA071542 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Nov 79 p 2 TA

[Editorial: "Disgrace"]

[Text] It is not surprising that Ministers Weizman and Moda'i refuse to divulge all the details of the agreement they reached with the Egyptians regarding oil supplies from 'Alma to Israel. The truth of the matter is that they have nothing to divulge...

We did not manage to obtain an agreement on paying the OPEC price for this oil, and had to agree more or less to a "compromise" deal, with a miniscule reduction.

And as if that were not bad enough, this arrangement is only provisional--for 1 to 1 and 1/2 years--after which we will have to arrive at a new agreement with Egypt, probably on the commercial basis of the speculative "free market" prices.

We were, therefore, not impressed by the fact that two ministers returned to Israel smiling from ear to ear after their oil talks in Egypt. After all, we have lost the fight for our oil.

## BERGLAND PREDICTS EGYPT-ISRAEL-U.S. AID PLAN

TA080816 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Nov 79 p 3 TA

[By Yitzhaq Oked]

[Excerpt] Qiryat Gat--U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland said yesterday that he is studying the possibility of forming a tripartite agricultural aid plan among Egypt, Israel and the U.S. During his tour of the south, he added that "it is still too early, and inappropriate at the moment, but this tripartite plan will become a reality."

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, who was Bergland's host, emphasized that during his recent visit to Egypt he had discussed agricultural cooperation there. Sharon said they had already started implementing this cooperation by preparing the exchange of agricultural scientists between the two countries. "This is part of the peace-making progress," added Sharon.

## DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT MAY WITHDRAW FROM GOVERNMENT

TA071340 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] At next Sunday's Cabinet meeting Minister Katz will again raise the proposal to give receivers of social betterment allowances a special compensation for October price hikes. Katz's proposal was rejected at a previous Cabinet meeting.

The minister's confidants say that if the Cabinet again rejects his proposal, Katz will ask the members of the Democratic Movement to consider withdrawing from the government. The issue is too vital for me to drop it from the agenda, Minister Katz told our correspondent.

## AIR FORCE STAFF TO REMAIN AT ST CATHERINE'S FOR 2 MONTHS

TA080624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] A detail of air force personnel and perhaps also of other IDF people will remain at the St Catherine's airfield after the evacuation for a period of some 2 months. They will operate the controlling system at the airfield until mid-January. This was agreed upon in discussions of the joint military committee, reports the military weekly BAMAHAANE.

It has also been reported that the IDF agreed to help the Egyptians to broadcast the ceremony due to take place at St Catherine's on 19 November, the anniversary of As-Sadat's visit in Jerusalem.

## GUSH EMUNIM WILL NOT ATTEND MEETING WITH WEIZMAN

TA071738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT &amp; Nov 79 TA

[Text] Gush Emunim representatives will not attend the meeting with the defense minister on the issue of Elon More scheduled for tomorrow. In a letter to the prime minister Gush Emunim says that in the wake of Minister Weizman's position on the issue of settlements in general, and on the issue of Elon More in particular, a meeting with him would only further foul the atmosphere.

## MINISTER HAMMER SEEKING AGREED SOLUTION ON ELON MORE

TA071955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer is working on a proposal for an agreed solution on the Elon More affair at Sunday's Cabinet meeting. Hammer will propose an annual settlement plan and the guaranteeing of the legal status of the existing as well as future Judaea and Samaria settlements. Last night the education minister met with the defense minister and his deputy and tomorrow he will meet with the agriculture minister. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram comments that Hammer's attempts may fail due to the shaky personal relations between the defense and agriculture ministers. Our correspondent has further learned that the agriculture minister will leave for Europe on ministerial business next week and will apparently be absent from Israel when Elon More is evacuated.

## LIBERAL PARTY MAY DEMAND SHARON'S RESIGNATION

TA080602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Elon More: The Liberal party executive will today be discussing Ari'el Sharon's statements regarding the settlement, and our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that several executive members intend to demand the agriculture minister's resignation.

Simha Ehrlich said yesterday that if a certain Cabinet member resigned in the wake of the Cabinet decision to implement the court ruling regarding Elon More, this would make things easier for the Cabinet.

## GAZA MAYOR NOT GIVEN EXIT PERMIT TO TRAVEL TO JORDAN

TA071745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad Ash-Shawwa did not leave for Jordan today because he did not receive an exit permit from the military administration. Ash-Shawwa was scheduled to hold discussions in Amman with the officials in charge of the Arab rejection fund [name as heard] on the future of citrus exports from the Gaza Strip to Arab countries.

Our correspondent Basam Ja'bar recalls that the Gaza mayor recently rejected a proposal by the military governor in the Gaza Strip on expanding the municipality's authority, fearing that such a step would be interpreted as agreement to the establishment of the autonomy.

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KHOMAYNI: U.S. 'FAR TOO IMPOTENT' TO INTERVENE MILITARILY

LD071142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Remarks by Imam Khomeyni, in a meeting with students of the economics faculty of Esfahan University and technical experts for development projects being sent to Kordestan; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] One of the difficulties we are facing is the use which the plotters make of the feelings of the youth. As they have been defeated in their plots and cannot fight any more against the nation, because our nation in a united way confronted the great powers and won, now they are trying to make use of the pure feelings of our youth for their own designs. They wish to turn back our youth from the path which they have chosen.

You know that right now our youth have occupied America's seat of corruption and they have detained the Americans who were in that hive of corruption. Our youth should be confident that America cannot do a damn thing. Talk about what will happen if America interferes in a military way is wrong. Can America interfere in this country? It is impossible. The whole world is fixing its gaze on Iran. Can America stand up to the whole world and interfere militarily? She doesn't have the temerity to do so. If they want to interfere militarily I, myself, will move and you the dear nation will move. Don't be frightened and don't frighten other people. These comments which our youth have made due to their youthful feelings concerning what they would do if America interferes in a military way should never be made. America is far too impotent to interfere in a military way here. If they could have interfered, they would have retained the shah. They tried with all their powers--even their power of propaganda--to keep him here, but our nation paid no heed and since the nation wanted something, they were not able to stand up against the nation.

They always undertake mischeivous interference. Their interference is to hatch plots. If they want to do something, they incite our youth to take part in demonstrations, and their agents take part in the demonstrations and cause clashes and create turmoil so that we cannot have a free and calm environment. They send Satans to my very pure and dear youth to carry out propaganda and write [slogans or propaganda] and paste them on walls.

They want to make this very incident which is the topic of the day an excuse and organize demonstrations and, for instance, occupy other embassies and have Iran to be confronted by all countries. These people who always present themselves as Fida'i-ye Khalq [guerilla organization], I have not seen their names supporting our youth in their action. If they are not American [agents], why is it that they did not show any support in this matter? If they claim to be for the nation, a person who is supporting the nation is enemy of America's actions, in the same way that all our nation is America's enemy. Our nation regards America as her number one enemy; because America has taken the deposed shah, who is our greatest enemy, to that country to protect him. Now that our students have occupied that place [the U.S. Embassy] and have seen that it was a center of conspiracy, I have not noticed any of these people who talk of the masses [khalq] to have supported our youth. If there was something against the government or against Islam, then you would have seen how much they would have supported it.

MINISTER DENIES HALT TO OIL EXPORTS TO U.S.

LD071200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today, foreign radios announced that the export of Iranian oil to America has been cut off and American tankers which were loaded at Khark Island have been impounded.

Following the broadcasting of this news, the minister of oil, in an interview with the central news bureau, denied these reports.

Mr Mo'infer said: This report is completely false and the spreading of such reports indicates the existence of conspiracies against the Iranian revolution. Therefore, it is necessary for the dear compatriots and especially the workers of the oil industry to act in an intelligent manner on all issues so that they do not give the slightest excuse to the counterrevolutionaries.

The oil minister added: It is being clearly stated that there has not been the slightest interruption in the export of Iran's oil and, as announced 2 days ago, any decision on the stoppage of oil exports to any part of the world will be reached by the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. The Ministry of Oil and the workers of Iran's oil industry are, under all circumstances, acting according to the orders of the imam and will act intelligently in all that they do, and they will not allow any action which has not been sanctioned by the leader of the revolution to be carried out.

BBC: EMBASSY HOSTAGES 'BEING INTERROGATED'

LD071622 London BBC Television Network in English 1245 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The occupation of the American Embassy is now in its fourth day and our correspondent in Tehran, John Bierman, says there is no doubt that those inside the building have the full support of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

[Begin Bierman recording] Crowds masses outside the U.S. Embassy compound in the heart of Tehran today as the occupation by Islamic students continued and 60 American hostages inside remained out of sight. Their condition is unknown, their ultimate fate only to be guessed at. Wall slogans and posters (?smothering) the walls of the embassy compound proclaim "soon we will hang the shah, death to Carter and his guest, victory to Islam."

Student leaders say none of the hostages have been harmed but they are being interrogated about a possible CIA plot to overthrow the new regime and bring back the shah.

With the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Bazargan yesterday and its supplanting by the Revolution Council, all power is now concentrated in the hands of Ayatollah Khomeyni, and he appears to believe fervently that the shah's sickness is just a cover for his friends in the United States, where he and the Americans are planning a counterrevolution. [end recording]

Student Spokesman Interviewed

DW071125 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 6 Nov 79 DW

[Pter Scholl-Labour Report on undated interview with unidentified spokesmen of the U.S. Embassy occupiers in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Scholl-Latour] What is the objective of this embassy occupation? Do you merely seek the total rupture between Iran and the United States or do you demand the extradition of the shah against the release of the American hostages?

The spokesman for the Islamic revolutionary group began his reply with the religious formula in the name of Allah the merciful, and then he declared that his movement has acted in keeping with the Islamic ideology and true to the demand of Khomeyni not to make any compromise with Washington.

The Embassy of the United States had been a nest of espionage. Palestinian Yasir 'Arafat has said already that the peoples cannot be free as long as relations exist with the United States. Apart from the total rupture with the United States, the Islamic revolutionary group demands the extradition of the shah. To them, the shah is the living symbol of imperialism and Zionism.

[Question] What will you do with the hostages if the United States refuses to extradite the shah?

[Answer] We are part of the Islamic revolution. We have managed our occupation of the embassy without arms. We will release the hostages only when the shah is in our hands. The masses and the students are against any concessions.

#### Telephone Links Cut

NC071445 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7 (AFP)--Telephone communications between Iran and the United States have been cut off by the staff of the national post office here, the head of the International Telecommunications Department announced today.

He said that the staff were "naive" enough to think that by doing so they would halt all links between the U.S. Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen and Washington.

Mr Laingen, who managed to escape from the occupied U.S. Embassy, has been keeping in touch with Washington through the communications system of the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The head of the Telecommunications Department said the staff were convinced that international diplomatic contacts were made through the telephone network.

Embassies are usually linked to their capitals by radio and telex in addition to telephones.

VOP: KHOMEYNI'S SON DENIES RECEIVING MESSAGE FROM VANCE

JN071740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Ahmad Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, has stated that he has not received any message from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the U.S. hostages and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Answering a question posed by our correspondent in Tehran, he affirmed his rejection of any mediation whatsoever in this regard.

In a statement to our correspondent, a member of the commission which is responsible for the groups that occupied the U.S. Embassy said: We believe in Imam Khomeyni's stand on striking at all the U.S. interests and the stand of brother Abu Ammar, leader of the Palestinian revolution.

The same official expressed the belief that the United States will not carry out any adventurous operations in order to release the hostages.

The Iranian official requested our correspondent to convey his and his colleagues regards to brother Abu Ammar and their determination to respond to his call for the necessity of striking at all U.S. interests in the region in order to force it to recognize the basic, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, a call which he made recently.

This morning, the Iranian students hoisted the Palestinian flag, which carries brother Abu Ammar's and Imam Khomeyni's pictures.

#### KHOMAYNI FORBIDS OFFICIALS TO MEET U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

LD071750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Message from Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

According to our information, Carter's special representatives are on their way to Iran and they intend to come to Qom in order to meet me. Therefore, I deem it necessary to recall that as the U.S. Government, by keeping the shah, has declared its open opposition to Iran, and on the other hand--as is being said--the U.S. Embassy in Iran is our enemies' center of espionage against our sacred Islamic movement, it is therefore not possible under any circumstances for the special representatives to meet us.

Furthermore:

1. The members of the Islamic Revolution Council under no circumstances should meet them;
2. None of the responsible officials has the right to meet them.
3. Should the United States hand over the Iran the deposed shah--this enemy number one of our dear nation--and give up espionage against our movement, the way to talks would be opened on the issue of certain relations which are in the interest of the nation.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 7 November 1979.

#### Students Reaffirm Demand

LD071913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 19 of the Muslim student followers of the imam "occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran" --read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Peace be unto all the Muslim sisters and brethren throughout Iran and the world who, with their unstinting acts of support, are strengthening our faith in the action which we have taken. Peace and a salute, which emanates from our very existence, to the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, who with his messianic breath is every moment breathing a new life into the body of the nation so that it might rise in battle against the biggest infernal power of the arch-Satan of the era, the criminal United States, through reliance on and faith in God and through the unity of word.

The world-devouring United States imagines that it could resist the great nation of Islam. As the imam has graciously said, the United States has the temerity to think that it could resist the entire world. O Iranian nation, from this nidus of espionage and center of U.S. plots your sons have proclaimed your demand, O heroic people, to this barbarous beast of prey and have often said that the United States should return to Iran the deposed and traitorous shah. This is quite clear and does not need any negotiation whatsoever.

Today, however, we have learned from the official agencies that the archcriminal Carter is feverishly striving in order to extricate himself from this political impasse which has come about following the great Iranian nation's revolutionary wrath for the extradition of the deposed shah and following the occupation of the U.S. spies' plotting center. Toward this end, the two U.S. Senators, [as heard] Ramsey Clark and William Miller, are to negotiate officially with the Iranian authorities and the religious leaders about the condition of the hostages and Iranian-U.S. relations. It is incredible that Carter and his hateful agents are still planning to find out about the hostages and Iran's relations through negotiations. Have not Carter and the world-devouring U.S. big shots learned a lesson from the Iranian revolution and the fall of the 2,500-year-old shah's empire at the hands of the Iranian nation, led by the Imam Khomeyni? And have our resolute demand is for the extradition of the traitorous shah? Are we forgetting that all the U.S. agents are among the worst anti-God and anti-people criminals and that their solutions whatever they may be, will ultimately culminate in blood sucking and cannibalism, let alone the fact that this mission has been entrusted to the filthiest individuals, that is, William Miller, the high-ranking member of the U.S. Zionist senate's counterintelligence [as heard] committee, and Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general? Moreover, with whom do they wish to enter into negotiations? Is it to be with the great leader of the revolution, the Imam Khomeyni? How strange and what a shallow thought. Do they not know what the spirit of God [Ruhollah, part of Khomeyni's name, means spirit of God] means? Do they not know that the imam is the universal conscience of the nation who, inspired by the monotheistic school of the apostles, is not prepared to have talks with any traitorous big shot?

Then who else is left? Could they possibly wish to have talks with the chairman of the Revolution Council? How will the chairman of the Revolution Council then answer the nation? This is the nation that did not forgive the former prime minister for his meeting with one of these very criminals. How then could it forgive the chairman of the Revolution Council for such a scandalous meeting? Never. What need is there for such negotiations? Is not the Iranian nation's demand clear to Carter? How preposterous to expect such from evil thoughts and malevolence.

You criminals, we sharply warn you to give up plotting and political games. Our nation's demand is very clear. That is, the extradition of the traitorous shah.

[Signed] The Muslim student follows the course of the imam.

THREE AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEHRABAD 8 NOVEMBER

LD071755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The general manager of Mehrabad airport has stated that this morning three Americans who intended to leave the country on a Swiss Air flight were not able to travel on today's flight because of problems concerning their documents. He added: After solving these problems and with their own agreement, it was decided that they should travel tomorrow. There will not be any prohibition in this respect.

UNITED PRESS, quoting officials of Mehrabad airport, had reported today that a number of Americans who intended to leave the country were prevented from doing so despite having completed procedures at the airport. This news was categorically denied by the general manager of Mehrabad airport.

## Mahabad Demonstrators Support Occupation

LD071840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The government goodwill delegation left Sanandaj for Sardasht for talks with national and religious personalities this morning. According to our correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni Kermani, the imam's representative in the west of the country, will accompany the goodwill delegation on this trip. Our correspondent states that considering the fact that all members of the goodwill delegation will be present and the imam's representative is accompanying them as well, the present round of talks bear special significance. He says that the goodwill of both sides of the talks has created new hopes toward ending the crisis and fratricide in Kordestan and restoring peace in the region. Today Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani inspected the cemetery of martyrs in Mahabad and visited patients in the hospital of that town.

Hashem Sabbaghian, minister of the interior, told the PARS correspondent before leaving Sanandaj today: According to the plans repeatedly announced by this delegation, after the termination of talks or whenever we deem it necessary, announcements or statements will be issued. At present, I do not wish to comment on this issue.

According to reports from our reporter, yesterday morning residents of Mahabad staged huge demonstrations in support of the revolutionary act performed by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in occupying the American Embassy and in support of the political discussion in progress in Kordestan. After marching in front of the Governorate building in this town they issued a resolution, in which the demonstrators condemned America because it is the enemy of the masses of the world, especially of the people of Iran and in particular the long-suffering and deprived Kurds, and demanded the cancellation of all cruel and slaving contracts with America and for the nation of Iran to be freed from any kind of political, military, economic or cultural dependence. This resolution also supported the current political discussions in Kordestan and called for the purging and punishing of the supporters of American interests in government organizations. Other sections of the resolution called for the extradition of the deposed shah and his trial in the People's Court, the punishment of those responsible for slaughters in Qarneh and [name indistinct] and also for the ending of national oppression, and it noted the rightful demands of the Kurds.

## KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES ESFAHAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

LD072359 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1753 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at a meeting in Qom with a group of students from the faculty of economics of Esfahan University and a group of development experts being sent to Kordestan; date of meeting not specified--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of the problems we face is the use which the plotters make of the feelings of the youth. These plotters, who have seen how they were defeated and that they can no longer rise in struggle against our nation since our nation is monolithic and is standing up to these superpowers, have not planned to make use of the pure feelings of our youth to further their own ends. Our youth are unaware of this. Among the things they want to make use of is the transformation which has been achieved, the revolution which has taken place--saying that this has not amounted to much. They are spreading this by their propaganda on a countrywide level and their aim is to make our youth despair from the path they have taken.

Our youth, despite all the pure sentiments which they harbor and in whom we place our hopes, unfortunately do not sit down and think that they should deal with these people in accordance with logic. These people say that a revolution has taken place but nothing has been achieved. They claim that you young people say: What were these principles which were the main purpose of the nation, so that we can see for ourselves whether these have been achieved or not.

In order to find out about these principles we ought to go back one or several steps to the day when our nation poured out into the streets, whether esteemed women or esteemed young people. Let us see what these people wanted and whether what they wanted has been achieved or not. What they wanted was shouted throughout the country in all streets, alleyways, schools, everywhere and was tantamount to independence, freedom and an Islamic republic. These three words were on the tongues of all people. That day they thought of nothing else but to overthrow that regime and turn it into another regime, to achieve freedom after a 50-odd if not a 2,500-year-old suppression, to achieve independence so that other countries might not impose their overlordship here and then come along and turn us into their captives. The principles of our nation's primary issues were made up by those three.

When you say that a revolution has taken place but nothing has been achieved, do you say that these principles of primary importance to the nation have not been achieved? Does this mean that we now have a monarchical regime, that we have suppression once again, that the advisers of the superpowers are now busy working here, are busily active here and that our government or our nation are languishing under corruption? If you were asked these questions, you would say: No, this is not so.

This is the freedom which has made you and us gather here. Five years ago, could you hold such a meeting and then have talks? This is the freedom about which you speak and criticize outside and everywhere else, whereby you criticize the former regime, you criticize the government that followed it. All this is freedom and no one will come along and say to you: No, you must not criticize.

It follows, therefore, that freedom has been achieved. This thing for which our nation used to shout has now been achieved.

As for independence, if those people say that the United States is now ruling here, you yourselves know that the U.S. center of corruption has now been captured by the youth and the Americans there have also been captured and that nest of corruption has also been captured and the United States cannot do a damn thing about it. Let the youth be assured that the United States cannot do a thing and that the talk about possible military intervention is futile. How could the United States intervene militarily in this realm? It is incapable of doing so. The entire world's attention is focused on this place. Could the United States stand up to the entire world and carry out a military intervention? Like hell it would. Do not be afraid, do not be afraid. This expression made by our youth, once again because of their youthful sentiments, to the effect that if the United States wishes to carry out a military intervention, what should be done? They should not even utter this "if." The United States is powerless to carry out a military intervention here. They have certain interests in front of them, they have certain issues ahead whereby they are beset with difficulties. They cannot do this sort of thing. If they could carry out a military intervention, they would have kept the shah. With all their might, with all their propaganda power they strove to keep him but our nation did not pay attention to them. And not only the United States but all the powers stood behind one another in order to keep the shah. But they were not able to do so since once the nation wanted something no one could stand up to it and do anything. Therefore, our young people should never even raise the subject of military intervention.

Their intervention has always been of a mischievous kind, a plot. Should they wish to do anything they would instigate our youth to hold demonstrations, so that clashes could take place in the demonstrations, so that their agents could come along and engage in clashes with these youths and start a riot in order to make us unable to achieve a free environment, to achieve a calm atmosphere in which we would be able to discuss and remedy various issues.

These people make progress through this path of mischief. They dispatch their mischief-makers amid these very pure-hearted young people and engage in propaganda, write slogans on the walls and do this and that and so on and so forth. Then, suddenly, we see that they have mobilized a number of young people on the streets to demonstrate, to demonstrate rightly, but they wish to make use of these rightful demonstrations for unrighteous purposes.

The present issue, the issue that has proved to be the issue of the day in the world, the occupation of the American Embassy--not an embassy but rather the place for American conspiracies, many of which have been discovered by our youth--about this issue: We were informed last night that there are rumors circulating in Tabriz and Tehran and some other places about staging demonstrations in support of Engineer Bazargan. Well, this issue is what they want; whether they will succeed or not I do not know. They wanted to stage such a thing and gradually extend it to a place like the Iraqi Embassy and attack it and break things, or the Afghan Embassy. These devils have such plots in mind.

Our youth should awaken and take care not to be influenced by them. When they say: Let us stage a demonstration, Mr Bazargan does not oppose the Revolution Council--they all belong to the same group. It was just that Mr Bazargan was a little tired and had some excuses and said that he wanted to step down. This does not mean that now that he has stepped down he does not have anything to do with affairs. He is one of the people whom everybody respects. They should not think that he has been treated with disrespect. No, he is respected and they should not burst out into the streets because of something that people themselves agree with. This will give those who are waiting for a good opportunity to kill somebody and shout some slogans.

If you remember--I was not here but I have been told--there were groups shouting slogans against the former regime in Qom. They staged quiet demonstrations. All of a sudden they saw that somebody threw something and broke the window of a bank or broke down some place or even killed a person. Then they would start fighting and a slaughter would follow. They calculate beforehand and plan these things. That is how they do things.

The issue now is not military intervention--it is conspiracies and interventions of the kind I have just described. They use our own forces. They do not use their forces. In these countries they use our own (?lives). Look at Kordestan--what do they use there? An American soldier will not go there to do anything. They devilishly use those people who are subservient to them or need them. Then this second group--which is crooked--play on the ignorance of some Kurds. They talk to them and tell them that it has been decided that the whole of Kordestan should be crushed--the Army of Iran that has gone there to prevent the killings and beheadings and happenings there, they soon say that they want to crush the Kurds. The army has gone there to protect the Kurds, but they say it has gone there to crush the Kurds.

These people who call themselves Fed'i-ye Khalq, so far as I have heard from the things they say concerning support of these young people who have taken over that place, I have not heard anything regarding their support for this action. [as heard] If they are not pro-American, why have they not expressed their support? If they are pro-Russian or are patriotic--a patriot should be the enemy of America just as all our nation considers America an enemy, just as all our nation considers America their number one enemy, simply because it has taken our number one enemy to America and is harboring him. Even when he was here they were our principle enemies. These are their [words indistinct]. They are the people who had missions for their country, that is to say, they had one mission of not allowing their country to advance even as little as one step.

We here and you and our nation consider America to be our No 1 enemy. Now that the young people have gone there and occupied it and discovered that it had been a center of conspiracies--I have not heard anything about Feda'i-ye Khalq having expressed its support for them. I have heard this expression from other groups. Or it might be that there has been something and I have not heard about it. You might have heard it. But I have not heard anything. If these were actions against the government, or if something had happened, you would have seen how they would have enlarged it.

One of the plans is that these same people--the evidence is in my house, they bring it for me somehow--these people who consider themselves Feda'-ye Khalq guerrillas, these same people are spreading rumors to prevent the movement from [word indistinct]. They spread the rumors that nothing has been done in Kordestan. You see that all the things that have been done there--in spite of the fact that they do not allow anything to be done, in spite of the fact that if anything fundamental is to be done there has to be a calm atmosphere. Can there be road construction in a city where a war is being fought? This can not be. You read about all the work that is being done in Kordestan and you young people have performed it, may God protect you. But these people, in spite of all this and quite shamelessly, claim that nothing has been done and that everything is just as it was before.

In one of their pamphlets, they have written that political prisoners existed during the rule of Mohammad Reza and now it is exactly the same or even more so. These people do not consider that those whom they regard as political prisoners (?committed all those acts) during the regime of Mohammad Reza. Do you consider thieves to be political prisoners--those who had risen against the people of this country and committed acts of treason? Do you consider them political figures? Was Nasiri? Or Hoveyda? Why do you ruin the reputation of political personalities by counting these among them?

Are the members of SAVAK political figures? Those who are held prisoner in our prisons are these SAVAK agents and these traitors and these people who have either committed murder themselves or have ordered murder, or they have tortured our young people and have done all sorts of things to all classes of people. Who was imprisoned at the time of Mohammad Reza? Which class was held prisoner? Ulema, university people, national figures. Who are imprisoned now? SAVAK agents. If you are not SAVAK agents yourselves, how can you consider these people to be political figures? How can you consider SAVAK agents to be political figures? If you do not have ties to the former regime, if you are not members of SAVAK, if you are not active SAVAK agents, then how can you look on SAVAK agents as political figures in your articles and say that there are more political prisoners now than in his time? Do you consider thieves to be political figures? It is obvious that your policies are different from the ones followed by our nation and our authentic people. If you don't have ties with them how can you say that, then and now, both groups were political figures that were being imprisoned? Our prisoners then were people like the late Taleqani, Mr Montazeri, Mr Lahuti--they were all from the learned class. A large number of them were imprisoned and they suffered. One of our respected mullas' leg was sawed off, so we have heard.

Among political figures other than the mullah there were respectable people who were imprisoned for long periods of time and suffered torture for many long years because they opposed the regime. They were imprisoned then but now the SAVAK agents are in prison. These gentlemen who call themselves Feda'i-ye Khalq say that there is no difference between the two regimes. They think--no, they don't think, they want to deceive people --they don't think that there is no difference between the imprisonment of a thief and of a respectable person. There is any difference between the imprisonment of thieves or honest people. There is no difference between the imprisonment of plunderers and murderers or those who want to prevent plundering. This is their logic. Our youth should not be deceived by this corrupt propaganda.

This is how America uses propaganda. America would bring military personnel here. America would bring writers and broadcasters here. America would bring its own agents, who were trained for many years, in order to create confusion in our affairs.

America is causing disturbances in Kordestan the way it always has. America is causing disturbances in Tehran, causing disturbances in the universities and bringing the students into the streets. America acts in this way.

Our youth have occupied this center of corruption in response to the fact that they have taken the worst of God's creatures and the worst criminals to that country and are harboring them there. They are showing hospitality to the shah and are trying to treat him and are using inhuman excuses. Now they are plotting to make use of the good intentions of our youth, to make use of the purity and simplicity of our youth. They murmur to them: Well, England is also like America, there is no difference. They say this so that our youth will go and occupy the British Embassy. Or they will say: Iraq is the same, too. And they say this so that they will occupy that place, too. Or they may say that France is the same.

They want to make the world believe that there are no standards here, that anarchy rules here. They want to say that there is chaos, disorder and anarchy in our country and that everybody can do what he likes. They want to say to the world that such a country needs a guardian--and who is the guardian? Mr Carter. He is the one who needs a guardian so that he will not kill so many people.

They have a political madness. They must be mad to kill so many people and cause so much corruption. They should go to lunatic asylums and be treated. Their brains need to be cured. They want to present our nation as a nation steeped in anarchy and savagery. Somebody--I can't remember who it was--told me that once he was standing in a place when the Iranians were demonstrating during the time of Mohammad Reza. An American, who was standing next to him said: Look at those savages. He said: I asked him if those who are trying to get their rights are savages. Even when we state a true fact they accuse of savagery.

Our youth should be aware. They need to pay attention and should not believe whatever somebody may say. One of the principal aims of our enemy is to spread poison so that we will despair of this revolution. This is one of the things they want to do to make our nation lose faith in this revolution and say that nothing has been achieved. These are matters of the first importance, and as I said all of them have been achieved.

As for affairs of the second degree of importance, they are now busy doing them. How much work was done during the government of Mr Bazargan. They built so many houses and these unfair people say that not one house has been built. How much the people have served the nation during the reconstruction crusade and how much they helped the farmers. How many cases did you enumerate wherein so many shortcomings have been put right. But still they say that nothing has been done.

They prevent anything from being achieved. These people who say they are the Feda'i-ye Khalq set fire to the fruit of the labor of many farmers--farmers who have produced a crop only to have it burned with one matchstick. These Feda'i-ye Khalq fired a bullet at an oil pipeline and made a hole in it to destroy the result of the labor of this nation. If America wants to do something, it does it this way.

America will not send military forces here. It sends much worse than military forces here. These people are worse than the military forces. One knows one's situation when facing an army. If the army comes forward, then we will go forward, too. If American soldiers come here, we will advance too. I will advance, you will advance, all of us will advance. They will not send military forces here. You can be sure of that. Don't be one bit afraid of America. Be afraid of its conspiracies. You will neutralize these conspiracies, too.

You young people, if you are in the university and they come to the university to disturb you, you should prevent them from doing so. If you work in the factories and they come there, stop them. If you are in the reconstruction crusade, and they come there and want to cause sabotage, prevent them from doing so. Wherever you are, stop them. Don't let them grow. Now, these people are the main servants of him [not specified] who we regard as our No 1 enemy.

May God grant you assistance and may you be successful. The things that you have referred to emanate from the same source that I referred to. You should not expect a country where everything has been destroyed--and then they fled. They destroyed its economy. They have left so much debt for this country and have fled. They destroyed everything we had and then fled. You should not expect that just because we have had a revolution everything will be put right in a short time. These things take time. A stable government should be established with the help of the nation and with your help. There should be proper elections with the assistance of the nation.

The people know who the qualified people are. There is no need for us to teach them for a few years. No, they understand. The people themselves understand. They know who is a genuine person and who is not. Of course, at times some wrong persons push themselves through, but this is very rare. The people who are in the cities and have lived with one another know who is on their side and who is not. They know if a person has tried to assist the former regime or if a person has opposed them but has not been able to say anything. The people know such individuals. They should choose those people whom they know will serve this nation and who are concerned about the situation of the weaker classes.

We do not want to form a house of lords. They call the senate the house of lords [majles-e 'ayan]. We want to destroy all the lords and make them human. These lords who sat in the senate and showed so much treachery toward our people, we closed down their senate. The people who were in the senate, in the House of Lords and aristocrats, were but a number of useless individuals, old men who were at the end of their lives, and who after all their treachery would get together in the senate and perhaps talk about their food and their medicine, and plunder the wealth of the nation. We closed the doors there and it is finished.

We no longer have any senate. We have the Consultative Assembly. But we do not want the Consultative Assembly to be composed of the upper classes. We want it to be composed of human beings, people who know what has been done to this nation during the past 50 years or throughout the monarchical regime, or at least during the time that you have witnessed. Those people who know what has been done to this nation and who know certain individuals in their cities and villages and know what they have done during this period--these people did not act in secret, they used to harm the people openly--they should throw them out and appoint people who are trustworthy, who are known to them for their honesty, their religion and for their services to the people. They should appoint such individuals.

I hope the Majlis will be established. I hope our constitution will be put to a referendum. It is nearly finished and will be put to the vote. When we have studied it and approved it it will be put to the vote. One of their conspiracies is to try to make the people cool toward the constitution. If you ask them when you say that the constitution is reactionary what is reactionary about it, the first thing that they point out is the vice-regency of the chief theologian, [velayat-e faqih] because it is an Islamic concept and they are frightened of Islam. They believe that Islam is reactionary. They dare not call the word of Islam reactionary, so they say that these people want to return us to a period 1,400 years ago. This is the same thing except that they are not using the word Islam. There are so many progressive concepts associated with the idea of the vice regency that does not exist in other articles that you read.

The nation will select an individual, an individual with an established character as regards all aspects of morality, religious devotion, nationalism, wisdom and action, and this person will supervise affairs, lest there be any treachery.

The president that the nation will elect--and, God willing, a trustworthy one will be elected--nevertheless, an expert in Islamic jurisprudence [faqih] who has devoted his life to Islam and to serving Islam, is allowed to watch over things and so prevent anything going wrong. Our future president would do wrong, but what is being envisaged is to make sure he would not do wrong. The heads of the armed forces and other such senior officials would no longer be the kind of people who would commit treachery; but to make sure, an expert has been put there to supervise affairs, and so, the expert will supervise and oversee sensitive matters, and this is the most progressive aspect of the constitution.

Yet the opponents of the constitution regard it as the most objectionable aspect, the same people who cried out loud and wrote profusely that there was no need for Islam and that a republic would be enough. They are afraid of Islam. Well, you can use the terms democratic republic instead of Islam, they would say. They do not understand where in the world the democracy they are shouting about exists. Which of the super-powers has practiced the principles of democracy? This democracy means one thing in the United States and another thing in the Soviet Union. It means one thing to Aristotle and another thing to someone else. We cannot incorporate in our constitution something which is ambiguous, which means different thing to different parts of the world, something that anyone could interpret to his own liking in the future. What we say is we want Islam. Islam does not mean different thing in various places, as every Muslim recognizes.

What we want is an Islamic republic. Our nation has also wanted an Islamic republic. Right from the start opposition was voiced against something that the nation wanted almost unanimously, something which only 1.5 percent opposed, which was not in fact an opposition as such. Those who were opposed to an Islamic republic right from the start, those who were afraid of its Islamic nature, not of its republican nature, at the time opposed the election for the Council of Experts and they now oppose the Council of Experts itself. They will later oppose the National Consultative Assembly. They will also oppose the referendum on the constitution. What ails them all is Islam, while our nation is focusing entirely on Islam because it is from Islam that it can achieve what it is seeking. Islam is something that provides for both this world and the next. Our nation wants Islam, and they are opposing our nation because it wants Islam. If the nation had said only "republic," they would all have come out in favor and extended congratulations. Now that the word "Islam" has entered into the picture, they are all opposed to it. This is reactionary. They regard Islam as reactionary. They regard God as reactionary--that is, if they actually believed in God, which they do not. They are more opposed to the prophet of Islam than to you, because it was he who laid the foundation. It was this reaction--and you are the reactionary--that cut off the hands of traitors from this country. They regard this as reactionary.

It was this reaction that made you sovereign of your destiny. I do not know when they will wake up, and when they will stop distorting things. I feel sorry that a group that should be serving this country--a nation that gave its blood to oust plunderers and freeloaders, that brought murderers to justice, that will, God willing, bring them to justice--I feel sorry that these people do not come into the arena and join the nation--a nation that has given its all; and now you are sitting in your lounges freely and putting your feet up and writing profusely against the nation. One feels sorry in such a situation.

What kind of thinking is it that they are pursuing? They constantly harp on reaction, reaction! Every time they use the word, reaction, if you delve deeper about it you will find that they mean Islam. The only thing is that they do not dare mention it by name. Some of them have also come into the open and talked about it clearly. Our nation should wake up, our youth should wake up. They should realize that the United States would not come into the arena here with the bayonet, but with the pen. It would not come here with security forces, but with those people it has, with those who are managing these things [apparently, those who oppose Islam] you should pay attention to this sort of thing.

Do not allow yourselves to become pawns. Do not say nothing has been done, for everything has been done. How could you underestimate the defeat of a power backed not only by the superpowers but also by second-rate powers as well? What defeat greater than this do you expect? You have now earned yourselves a reputation, a greatness that no one else enjoys. Do not destroy this because this or that road has not been paved yet--something which they are busy doing anyway.

You have given the blood of your children in exchange for paved roads? Did you expect something in return for what you gave? Were you demanding paved roads? You worked for the sake of God, and when someone works for God it is more important than paved roads, more important than anything else. Don't keep complaining every day; leave all this complaining for later. We are now in the middle of the road and we must smash this power to the finish, we must stifle this plot. It is these plots that compel you to say all the time that nothing has been done. God shall protect you, God willing, shall protect you all, protect our young ones who have been busy right from the start, who have made sacrifices. May they be preserved for us and for Islam I pray for them. I am at their service. If I could I would, like them go and serve, but I am an old man sitting here, and I have nothing more than a faltering tongue. May God protect you all and make you successful.

## KEYHAN PUBLISHES PICTURES OF U.S. HOSTAGES

LD072040 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The afternoon daily KEYHAN has elaborated further on the resignation of Bazargan and has written that the reason for the resignation of Bazargan has been announced as intervention, disturbances and opposition in the opinions of those responsible for running the government. Bazargan has written in his resignation that to bring the revolution into fruition is not possible without unity of word and unity in management.

The morning daily BAMDAD has written that last night the Revolution Council revealed the manner in which the country should be run in the presence of the former prime minister and the ministers of the cabinet. BAMDAD has further reported that until the time that the president is chosen, the country would be run without a prime minister. BAMDAD has further reported that according to the decree of the imam, the Revolution Council would be responsible for the preparation of the referendum of the new Iranian constitution, the elections for the parliament and the president along with the purification of all government offices and the welfare of the deprived class.

The afternoon daily KEYHAN has printed pictures of those who have been taken hostage by the revolutionary Iranian university students from the American Embassy and has written that Iran has cancelled its agreement of cooperation with America. The revolutionary university students have announced that in case America decides to take any military action against Iran they will kill the hostages.

## STATUS OF U.S. CHARGE, CARTER ENVOYS REPORTED

LD080428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 November 1979 LD

[Announcement issued 7 November by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] In His Exalted name: Following the contacts and the queries that have been made, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to announce that as of 1100 on Sunday, 4 November, the charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Tehran, together with two of his companions, was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, as the protection of foreign nationals is the duty of the Iranian Government, he is staying in this ministry.

The matter was immediately brought to the attention of the prime minister, His Eminence the Ayatollah Montazeri, Mr Bahonar and Dr Beheshti, and then the Revolution Council. All of them without exception emphasized that the protection and security of these people is among the religious and legal duties of the government and should be carried out. Therefore, the armed forces of the committees have been asked to insure greater security for them.

The U.S. State Department announced last night that the representatives of American President Jimmy Carter--who are carrying a message for the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni--after the broadcast of Imam Khomeyni's message to the effect that no Iranian official has the right to meet Jimmy Carter's representatives, stopped their journey at midpoint in Istanbul and will not come to Iran.

## KHOMEYNI AIDE ON PROS, CONS OF U.S. EMBASSY OCCUPATION

LD081991 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MONDE in French 7 November 1979 carries on pages 1 and 8 A 1,400-word Eric Rouleau Tehran dispatch in which he compares the present situation in Iran to the PRC Cultural Revolution, pointing out that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran could have extremely serious consequences. In this connection Rouleau cites apparently exclusive remarks by Khomeyni adviser Bani Sadr:

'This occupation is certainly positive since it shows that young Iraninas are still faithful to the ideal of national independence and--realizing that the imam also thought the government was following a conciliatory policy toward the United States--took action without worrying about the political consequences their initiative would have.'

"However, according to Mr Bani Sadr, the operation has many 'negative aspects': 'It has highlighted the multiplicity of decisionmaking centers and the government's inability to control a single section of the capital; it has further reduced the government's prestige both in Iran and abroad; it seems to show that violence pays which is likely to lead in future to armed confrontations between the various centers of power.' Mr Sadr concluded: 'The absence of a strong central government and the spread of anarchy will eventually undermine Imam Khomeyni's authority too. It is impossible to govern a country with permanent popular spontaneity.'"

Rouleau goes on to describe the growing demands for a complete break in diplomatic and economic relations with the United States pointing out that Khomeyni could be led into even more "extensive reprisals" in the present "trial of strength" with the United States.

TEHRAN TIMES: IRAN 'ALMOST CERTAIN' TO BREAK TIES WITH U.S.

OW071255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran Nov 7 Kyodo--Iran is **almost** certain to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, the Tehran TIMES reported Wednesday. The Tehran TIMES quoted political sources as saying that the Revolutionary Council, now in charge of state affairs after the resignation of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's government is believed certain to advise Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the top influential religious leader, to sever diplomatic relations with the U.S. Western political sources also believed that the diplomatic divorce is unavoidable.

Bazargan's resignation came soon after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was occupied by Iranian students.

It was not immediately known whether Khomeyni has decided to impose an oil embargo on the U.S. Informed sources, however, believed that Khomeyni was most likely to impose a temporary embargo or large cuts on oil exports to the United States.

Khomeyni Monday termed the latest anti-U.S. movement as the 'second revolution' following the ouster of the shah of Iran in February. He reiterated his decision to expel superpowers from the Middle East.

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) officials said so far that the production and exports of oil to the United States were in normal situation. NIOC officials and the company employees were reportedly ready to react to possible Khomeyni instruction on the embargo.

Meanwhile, other political sources believed that the Revolutionary Council under Khomeyni's influence might avoid a confrontation with the United States and not carry out an oil embargo to avoid possible U.S. retaliation, hoping to settle the problem in time. These sources based their views on the fact that Khomeyni Tuesday called on the people to maintain domestic order while asking the student occupying the U.S. Embassy not to attack or arrest foreigners including Americans.

#### OCCUPATION OF IRAQI CONSULATE IN KHORRAMSHAHR ENDS

LD071806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mohammadi, the governor of Khorramshahr, in connection with the occupation of the Iraqi consulate in Khorramshahr and a group of its employees being taken hostage, said at a meeting this morning.

Following talks between officials of the province and of Tehran and Qom it was decided that the hostages taken in the Iraqi Consulate should be released and those occupying the consulate should leave. He said: Following this order a statement was issued by those occupying the Iraqi Consulate which said that since the employees of the Iranian Consulate in Al-Basrah who had been taken hostage have been released, and since it has been decided that the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr should be closed, the occupiers have taken the necessary steps to release their hostages. The Governor of Khorramshahr added: Following this, talks were held and it was decided that the employees of the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr should leave Iran and this consulate should close down forever.

According to another report, following the occupation of the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr, 15 of its employees left Iran through the Shalamchah border post. According to reports received, the Iraqi consul in Khorramshahr and a number of the employees of the consulate expressed their thanks for the endeavors of the government and military officials of this town in protecting their lives.

#### ILAM GOVERNOR: BORDER FORTIFICATIONS MUST BE STRENGTHENED

LD071453 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Governor General of Ilam Says During Visit to Imam: Iraq is Strengthening its Border Fortifications."]

[Text] Qom--Kiumars Farjad, governor general of Ilam, met Imam Khomeyni 2 days ago and submitted a report on the region under his jurisdiction. When this was over, Farjad made the following statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY: "The imam has instructed that the preservation of security and peace in this sensitive region must be considered first and foremost, and following this, the needs of the people must be met.

Information has reached us indicating that the Iraqi regime is feverishly engaged in strengthening its border fortifications, building new roads and setting up a new communications system. It has also stepped up exploratory operations and feasibility [studies] for the exploitation of the oil wells adjacent to the Mehran and Musiyan mines. In view of this, we too must endeavour to strengthen our border posts as a matter of urgency, and we must drill to greater depths.

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# BAZARGAN BIDS FAREWELL TO STAFF AT PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

LD071130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] This morning Engineer Bazargan went to the prime minister's palace and posed for a commemorative photograph with the members of the cabinet of the Provisional Government. Later, in the conference hall of the prime minister's office he made a speech and thanked the staff of the prime minister's office for their hard work and said goodbye to them.

## Council To Be Reshuffled

NC080838 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8 (AFP)--Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council will be reshuffled shortly and for the first time. A majority of its members will be laymen, an informed source said here today.

The council was assigned to handle government affairs when Premier Mehdi Bazargan's cabinet resigned two days ago. Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i revealed to the newspaper BAMDAD that the premier was a member of the Revolutionary Council, and said Mr. Bazargan would remain a member after the reshuffle. Some members of his resigned cabinet will also be appointed to the council, an informed source said.

The identities of the council's members have never been officially announced. Most of them were said to be Muslim clerics.

## NVOI Comment

TA072101 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Can Enjoy the Confidence of the Imam and the Nation?"]

[Text] Dear Compatriots: The government of Eng Bazargan resigned and this was not an unexpected event. As we know the audible call of "Death to U.S. Imperialism!" "America! America! You are the enemy of our people!" is heard everywhere. In conditions where the U.S. conspires against the Iranian revolution, against Iran's independence and freedom, against the leaders of the revolution, particularly against Imam Khomeyni, a number of the government's official sources, including the prime minister, consorted with the enmities of the brutal imperialism of the U.S. persons such as Brzezinski, this mad dog of imperialism and Zionism.

In connection with this report, in a statement the Islamic Republic Party of Iran has posed certain questions to the prime minister. This statement said: During the days when the leader of the revolution started the harshest attacks on the world-devouring imperialists under the leadership of the United States, and in a period of our bloody revolution when the U.S. and England and their evil allies hatch the greatest plots against our people, and our nation cries "Death to the Governments of the U.S., England and Israel!", and in the days when the Zionists and the imperialists bring Mohammad Reza to the U.S. in order to express gratitude to their former servant, you Mr Bazargan as prime minister of the Provisional Revolution Government held talks in Algeria with Brzezinski. Our nation does not know where the necessity for this contact arises at the moments when we are in the process of breaking every kind of unjust and enslaving relations with the world-devourers?

The Islamic Republican Party points out in its statement: Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser [words indistinct], let us remember that the security advisers of the Presidents of the United States had the greatest (?share) in the massacre and slaughter of the Third World and for this reason we ask you to clarify certain important points which are now posed for us and for all our compatriot brothers and sisters. In the days when the imam and the nation strongly condemn the [word indistinct] of the United States can the meeting with Brzezinski be harmonious with the revolutionary movement of the Muslim people of Iran?

In the statement which was issued by the Iranian Tudeh Party in connection with the recent events in the country it is stated: At the same time that the delegation of the provisional government was holding talks with the conspirator Brzezinski--and now it has become clear that these talks were held without the imam's permission--demonstrations by the Iranian people during 'Id-e Qorban [the feast of sacrifice] against the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution were in process. The wrath and loathing of the Iranian people against U.S. imperialism, this primary and real enemy of the Iranian people, reached its climax on 4 November, the day of the anniversary of the martyrdom of the students and pupils who were massacred on the order of the Americans and by the hand of the traitorous shah and his executioners. At the end of the demonstrations some of the Muslim students, followers of the imam's policy, occupied the U.S. Embassy, the center of conspiracy against the Iranian revolution, and took hostage a number of Americans and found many documents regarding the conspiracies of the United States, including in Kordestan and Khuzestan.

The statement of the Iranian Tudeh Party said: They are demanding delivery of the American shah to the Iranian people, so that this traitorous, criminal, killer, torturer and [word indistinct] man will be executed at the nation's feet. They are demanding the abrogation of the enslaving military and economic agreement and foremost of all, the abrogation of the bilateral military agreement with the United States. They are demanding that the influence of U.S. imperialism in our homeland be eradicated because they know that without this act our dear Iran will not experience independence, freedom and justice. They are the expressers of the demand of the entire Iranian nation, enthusiastic greetings to the revolutionary youth of our homeland!

The statement, after noting the awareness and the insight of the Iranian people regarding the consistent and decisive policy of Imam Khomeyni in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, states: In the face of this awareness and insight of the inspirational Iranian nation, the act of the delegation of the provisional government in holding talks with the conspiratorial Brzezinski seems more [word indistinct] painful and more dangerous. This is a sign that certain individuals are inconsiderate concerning the inclinations of the will of the people and the policy of Imam Khomeyni. This is a sign that certain individuals want to ruin the gains of the great, anti-imperialist and peoples revolution of our heroic people with behind-the-scenes talks, conservative and conciliatory [word indistinct] with the pretext of the so-called step-by-step policy. Such a policy is condemned from the viewpoint of the Iranian people, all the forces of the Iranian revolution and the Iranian Tudeh Party, and should be stopped immediately.

At the end of the Iranian Tudeh Party's statement it is said: With one heart and one voice, with the same opinion and marching with people, a people which by following the decisive and anti-imperialist policy of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, shout in the streets of Iran "The final victory, the expulsion of the Americans!"

We believe that the only decisive and necessary response to U.S. imperialism is the united struggle for the eradication of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism from our dear Iran. Our struggle along with the aware and heroic people of Iran in achieving this holy aim continues. Without doubt in our revolutionary Iran only these governments can enjoy the confidence of the Iranian nation and the leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni that act decisively, consistently and honestly in eradicating the influence of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism and the lackeys and plunderers associated with it, and in protecting the interests of the deprived and working people of our homeland.

#### KHOMAYNI GRANTS AMNESTY FOR SHORT-TERM PRISONERS

LD071142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Message from the revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the prosecutors and Islamic revolution courts--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name, on the occasion of the blessed feast of Ghadir, 1399 A.H. according to the lunar calendar, those who have been tried and found guilty in the Islamic revolution courts and who have been sentenced to less than 2 years imprisonment have been granted amnesty by the illustrious leader of the revolution, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may his blessed shadow be prolonged.

#### ATTACK ON RADIO, TV CENTER IN URUMIYEH 'REPULSED' 6 NOV

LD072026 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] West Azarbayjan Province Governor General Jamshid Haqgu today said that the situation in the Kurdish-inhabited areas of this province is calm. Speaking to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Haqgu disclosed that a group of antirevolutionaries last night attacked the national Iranian radio and television headquarters in the city of Urumiyeh. This attack, which was repulsed by the local people with the support of security forces, brought about no damage.

#### Abadan Village Attacked

LD072028 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dispatches received from the Iranian-Iraqi border report that a village in Khosrowabad in Abadan was attacked today with RPG-7's from the Iraqi border. In this attack, a hospital and some houses were completely destroyed. There have been no reports of damages or casualties. According to the same reports, shootings were heard early in the morning today which stopped after some time.

#### Western Azarbayjan Calm

LD071348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The situation in the west-central cities of Western Azerbaijan Province is quiet. The governor general of Western Azerbaijan, in an interview with a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh today, described the situation in Urumiyeh, Sardasht, Bukan and Oshnaviyeh as "quiet". He said the government's special goodwill mission would probably go to Sardasht today to investigate the needs of the people there.

Reports received from Urumiyeh say that water and power in Sardasht have been cut off and that the city is short of medicine and bread. For this reason, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan today visited the areas behind the Urumiyeh slaughterhouse and issued instructions to officials in charge of the people's needs in terms of hygiene, water and electricity, and welfare installations. It was also decided to set up a clinic in the area.

#### GUARDS CORPS PREVENT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

LD071244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Announcement issued by the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The unbelievers wish to extinguish the light of God with their mouths. However, God will continue his light even though the nonbelievers may wish otherwise. [verse from Koran] The enemies of God wish to extinguish the light of God with their futile publicity while God will complete and bring to fruition the light of truth and guidance even though the black-hearted and evil nonbelievers may oppose it and try to fight it.

Our Islamic revolution [word indistinct] goes forward and destroys obstacles and barriers one after the other which are in its path. Each day it conquers new forts, and on this path it does not admit unholy and unsuitable deeds. The opportunists are against these fundamental and rapid changes because it deprives them of any place and any claim. They are constantly engaged in spreading poison and in plotting conspiracies.

World imperialism, led by criminal America, is constantly busy inciting the people, the filthy agents of imperialism who now found themselves condemned before the Iranian nation are attempting a secret show of strength: but how immature and stupid they are! Will a nation which is shedding its blood in such a way ever be frightened? Can anyone resist the tumultuous torrent of this nation? We the guards of the Islamic revolution of Iran, according to our duty which is to safeguard [the results] of the pure blood of the martyrs, find it necessary to draw the attention of you noble nation to the following points:

1. Maintain your revolutionary vigilance and neutralize any opportunistic activity.
2. In case you witness any counterrevolutionary action, please relay the necessary information to the telephone numbers of the central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps in Tehran, or to the headquarters of the guards corps in the provinces.
3. We demand from all units of the guards corps throughout the country to be continuously in touch with the armed forces of the Islamic republic and be prepared to prevent any counterrevolutionary activity.

#### KHOMAYNI'S MISSION HOLDS TALKS IN BANEH, SARDASHT

LD081320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Wednesday, the imam's special mission left Sanandaj for Sardasht. Because of bad weather the mission was unable to land. As a result, they landed at Baneh at 1000 today, and the imam's special mission immediately left the local garrison for the office of the Baneh governor. At the office of the governor a group of locally trusted people and public representatives had gathered.

One of the speakers, in his welcoming speech, reviewed some aspects of the history of Kordestan and its inseparable solidarity with the Iranian nation. He said: If a moat is dug around us Kurds, we will fill it by hand so as not to be separate from Iran. Another speaker said: We have always preferred suffering in Iran to kindness from alien countries.

Following talks at the governor's office, the special mission went to the Seyyed mosque in the town of Saneh to perform midday prayers. After performing the prayers, a group of people and public representatives gathered in the mosque, and Mr Foruhar said in a speech describing the Iranian Islamic revolution: It is the incontestable right of the Iranian nation to achieve its legitimate rights and you, Kurdish brothers, are not a separate case in this regard. What is certain is that this principle has been denied all the Iranian masses. The Iranian nation has been subjected to a great deal of oppression.

This experience of oppression is manifested in one form or other in one place or other. I must tell you that we have come here among you, dear Kurdish compatriots, who have been and who still are the trustworthy guardians of this part of dear Iran, to investigate your problems and your demands, for we believe and have said time and again that you will not achieve your demands if you raise them by means of bullets, as has been proved by the experience of the past 100 years. Dear Kurdish compatriots, do not allow foreign hands to block the way to the negotiations which we have opened. Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, has frequently instructed us that he does not like to see even a single drop of blood being shed, be it a soldier or a Kurd or, in general, any Iranian. Foruhar also said: Let us all join hands as brothers and, shoulder to shoulder, let us end all plots of foreigners and internal reactionaries. Foruhar's remarks were greeted by enthusiastic applause from those present.

Then Mr Haj Hoseyn Rasuli-Panah, one of the representatives of the citizens of Baneh, while welcoming the imam's special mission, said: We believe in our being Iranian and being Muslims, and welcome you who believe that the solution to the problem of Kordestan lies in political negotiations. While supporting the leadership of the revolution, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, we demand calm and (stability) in the region. You should never imagine that we are servants of foreigners or Zionism or America. Cursed by America; cursed be Zionism. We have always been and continue to be soldiers for Iran. We will allow aggression by no country, not even Islamic countries which are our brothers. Anyone turning covetous eyes on our country will have them gouged out. The remarks by this speaker received the support of everyone present.

When they left the mosque, a crowd of more than 5,000 people staged demonstrations; and the imam's special mission went into the crowd. Mr Foruhar addressed them at the town's liberation square and informed the local people of the programs of the imam's special mission. His remarks were greeted with the applause from the crowd and with slogans in Persian and Kurdish.

At noon today the imam's special mission arrived in Sardasht and began discussions and talks with a group of local representatives.

LATE REPORT: SHAH TOLD TO 'TURN YOURSELF IN'

LD081149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Islamic revolution of Iran has warned Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to turn himself in to the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran. The Office of Prosecutor General of the Islamic revolution of Iran has asked the Foreign Ministry to communicate the warning from the Office of the Prosecutor to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

This warning addressed to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi says: Since your open trial at the Iranian Islamic Revolution Court will be convened on charges of ordering the killing, torturing and imprisoning of innocent people, wasting and squandering of public funds by yourself and your associates, setting up a smothering antipeople regime, being instrumental in establishing the domination of colonialist foreigners and international plunders over the lives and property of the Iranian nation, and hundreds of other charges, you are hereby warned, immediately upon receipt of this warning, to turn yourself in at the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran.

Embassy To Pass 'Warning'

LD081154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

["Text" of "Warning" issued 8 November by the prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic revolution to the Iranian Foreign Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Foreign Ministry:

Since Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, son of Reza, the deposed shah, who is currently in the United States, is being charged with the killing of thousands of innocent and fruitful sons of Islam and Iran, with torturing and imprisoning them, with wasting and squandering of public funds by himself and his subservient associates, with years of antipeople rule, with being instrumental in establishing the domination of colonialist foreigners and international plunderers over the lives and property of the Iranian nation, and with hundreds of other crimes; since he is a subject of prosecution by the Office of the Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution; and since his dossier is being considered, it is appropriate that through the Iranian Embassy in the United States the said person be warned to turn himself in to the office of prosecutor of the Tehran Islamic Revolution Court at once.

## BANGLADESH

## PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SRI LANKA

HK071300 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has said that his visit to Sri Lanka marked the beginning of very close relations between the two countries in the real sense of the term. The president was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport this afternoon shortly after his return from Colombo. President Zia said although the visit was one of a very short duration, the leaders of the two countries had an extensive and (?interesting) exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. The president said that not only the leaders but also the common people of Sri Lanka deeply desired close friendship with the people of Bangladesh. He said this was evident from the warm and brotherly hospitality extended by them to him and the members of his entourage. He said behind their keen desire for friendship with Bangladesh, there are certainly historical reasons and [word indistinct].

President Zia said two agreements on shipping and one on economic and technical cooperation between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka were signed in Colombo today. He said these agreements would certainly go a long way toward further strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two friendly countries.

## INDIA

## IRANIAN STUDENTS PICKET U.S. EMBASSY, CONSULATE

HK080312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Nov 79 HK

[Text] In New Delhi, over 200 Iranian students staged a dharna [picketing] outside the American Embassy yesterday. They gathered in front of the embassy and handed over a memorandum to embassy authorities. Police are maintaining a strict vigil outside the embassy.

In Madras also, about 200 Iranian students held demonstrations in front of the office of the U.S. consul general.

## BANGLADESH RIFLES CONTINUE FIRING ON BORDER

HK071127 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Text] In Agartala, the Bangladesh Rifles continued intermittent firing on the Char areas of Belonia town for the sixth day today. The inspector general of police has said that the Bangladesh Rifles opened three rounds of fire on Indian territory this morning. He said the BSF [Border Security Force] did not return the fire so far. There was no casualty on the Indian side.

## PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON BORDER TROUBLES

HK071517 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Text] Prime Minister Charan Singh has said that there is no likelihood of border troubles either with Pakistan or Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen in Pune today, he said Pakistan has her own problems and he does not think that Bangladesh is strong enough to cause any serious trouble.

The prime minister denied that the talks with employees of the Indian oil corporation have failed. He said the cabinet secretary is looking into the issue. Mr Charan Singh said judicial proceedings in the cases about the emergency excesses are underway. He described as false the charge of Mrs Gandhi that he had directed the Supreme Court to expedite cases against Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

Earlier, speaking at a new conference in Ahmednagar, Mr Charan Singh expressed the view that Mrs Indira Gandhi should be sent to jail as early as possible for what he called the crimes during her tenure as prime minister. He said she is spreading lies in her public meetings particularly to the effect that he had made a pact with Pakistan in a bid to postpone the Lok Sabha polls, and the judiciary had been instructed to expedite the cases against her. Referring to the RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh], Mr Charan Singh said it is a dictatorial organization and since it is, more dangerous than any other body.

Addressing a rally in Ahmednagar, Mr Charan Singh said that primacy to agriculture is the only answer to the [word indistinct] of the nation. Many countries of the world have proved that priority to agriculture led toward [word indistinct].

#### AFGHAN PRESIDENT HOPES INDIA WILL HELP WITH DEVELOPMENT

BK071131 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Afghanistan has expressed the hope that India will provide economic and technical assistance in its development efforts. UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] said President Hafizollah Amin in an interview emphasized the special relations between the peoples of the two countries and expressed the hope that the ties will be further strengthened. India is already assisting Afghanistan in various development projects.

#### POL POT CONFERENCE TEAM ASKED TO CURTAIL ACTIVITIES

BK071632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The government has advised the Pol Pot regime's delegation representing Kampuchea at the ECOSOC conference on women in New Delhi not to engage in public activities or propagate their views outside the meeting. It was officially stated that India has no objection to the Pol Pot delegation taking part in the proceedings of the conference, but it should not hold receptions or film shows.

#### SRI LANKA

#### BANGLADESH PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR HOME 7 NOV

BK071138 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and his party left from the Colombo airport, Katunayaka, around 1100 by a special flight. He arrived at the airport in a state drive accompanied by President Jayewardene and Mrs Jayewardene. The prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, was also at the airport to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor. At the airport were members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and parliamentarians. There was also a large gathering of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh nationals. The Sri Lankan Navy accorded a guard of honor.

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CONCLUSION OF SRI LANKA VISIT

BK071140 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Two agreements covering shipping, economic and technical cooperation between Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were signed in Colombo this morning. Announcing this at a news conference held at the president's office, President Ziaur Rahman stressed the importance of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in addition to bilateral cooperation in the commercial, technical and cultural spheres.

President Rahman said that peace and stability were imperative for the area to achieve accelerated development in the economic and political spheres of smaller nations such as Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh leader described his talks with Sri Lankan leaders as wide ranging which covered international issues of common interest in the region. Paying a tribute for the warm reception accorded to him and his party, he described the ties of friendship as brotherly.

Sri Lanka's role in the nonaligned movement and its achievement figured prominent in his discussions with President Jayewardene. He said nonaligned countries should form a collective group to build up very close relations and strengthen the movement and its principles. He singled out a Bangladesh proposal for the establishment of an effective structure for security and agricultural development.

President Rahman said that the attainment of self-sufficiency and exploitation of natural resources were crucial apart from promoting the key industries, increasing food production and exports to earn foreign exchange. He disclosed that Bangladesh has successfully increased wheat production.

On the question of oil, he said Bangladesh is negotiating with Saudi Arabia and other producing countries for more favorable terms.

Asked about the imposition of martial law, President Rahman said it was inevitable because of the (?lawless) condition that existed at the time. Elections, he said, however, are a prerequisite for the democratic process. The postponement of elections in his country from December last year to February this year was to accommodate requests from political parties.

The recent border skirmishes between India and Bangladesh he attributed to minor land disputes which could be solved amicably.

Associated with the visiting president were the foreign minister of Bangladesh, Professor Mohammad Shambul Haq, other members of the delegation, the minister in attendance, Mr Wijepala Mendis, and other officials.